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Japanese Control in China; Economic Penetration Plans; Floating of New Companies

Chinese Capital Invited, but Will Be Under Japanese Experts

To Build Railways

Mines, Irrigation and New Ports Part of 5-Point Scheme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Nanking diplomatic negotiations have repeatedly been termed subordinate to, or a cloak for, the tightening Japanese grip in North China. Latest news of fresh efforts at economic penetration in the North gives a great deal of support to the view that whatever concessions the Japanese diplomats may make in dealing with the National Government, and whatever form their requirements may ultimately take, there will be no real retreat on any of their plans for an autonomous—or actually Japanese-controlled—North China.

The latest plans have to do with the opening of "various companies for the development of natural resources in the North." While Chinese capital will be invited, technical supervision is to be entirely under Japanese experts.

Railway Into Chahar

A wide scope of planned economy is envisaged by the five points of the scheme as reported here. These points are:

1. Construction of a Tientsin-Shihchiachwang railway, to penetrate into the heart of Chahar Province and assist in agrarian development plans. Cost, $15,000,000 (United States, $5,000,000) with expense to be divided equally between Chinese and Japanese. Regulations to be drawn by the Hopei and Chahar Political Council. Construction to start early next spring, to be completed by summer of 1938.

2. Construction of a $30,000,000 (United States $10,000,000) harbor at Tangku, mouth of the Hai Ho, river of Tientsin. This would be sea terminus of the proposed railway. Survey to be under Japanese Navy. Tientsin would probably suffer greatly from such a port, as silting of the river already causes much difficulty in reaching the city save by rail from Tangku.

Improving Tientsin

3. Irrigation and river conservancy work along the river near Tangku, with several million dollars to be spent on opening canals and deepening the river to enable large vessels to navigate up to Tientsin. Presumably this would at least partly offset the harbor construction work at the river mouth, from Tientsin's viewpoint, and of course Tientsin would remain an important railway junction point.

4. Appropriation of $5,000,000 (U. S. $1,600,000) by Japan for encouragement of co-operative farming in the north, with special supervision to be given in cotton cultivation and sheep raising, and with loans to be granted to needy farmers.

5. Chinese and Japanese jointly to raise $30,000,000 (U. S. $10,000,000) to finance the Lungyen coal mines and also to open an iron foundry at Tongshan, west of Peiping. This would obviously be important in view of Japan's clear policy of developing abroad sources of mineral resources in which the Japanese islands are deficient.

They Are Determined

The reports as received here say that the Japanese will "attempt to carry out these plans under all circumstances." While Shanghai is remote from the proposed theater of operations, it may be said that information here bears out the truth of this view.

While Nanking has manifested a new and more vigorous spirit of opposition to Japanese encroachments recently, those who have travelled in the North of late bring back surprising stories of apparent Chinese resignation to complete and permanent domination by Japan. At Tientsin in particular, it would appear that the idea of any National Government resistance is completely discounted and that the generality of the Chinese population shows no hope or even desire for any such development.

Foreign observers living or travelling in North China appear without exception to take a completely cynical view as to the chances of any early development toward renewal of Chinese domination there within any period of time now within estimation.

Pressure by Tokyo

Japanese pressure upon China manifests itself in a variety of ways. This, in the view of most competent observers here, sums up the protracted Sino-Japanese diplomatic

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Wide World

Lin Sen
President of Legislative Branch of Nanking Government

Britain Pledges Help for Belgium Against Attacks

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP)—An "overture" toward lining up Great Britain with Germany and Japan in the pact against communism, completed this week, met with quick rejection here, informed circles revealed.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden reaffirmed the obligation to protect Belgium against "unprovoked" aggression at a luncheon honoring Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium, here to discuss European peace problems.

Can Count on Help

"Let us once again affirm," Mr. Eden declared, "that the independence and integrity of Belgium is of vital interest to this nation and that Belgium can count on our help were she a victim of unprovoked aggression."

Belgium, Brussels sources have indicated, would like also to see a new Locarno pact completed with Germany as a signatory. (Chancellor Hitler declared the present Locarno a dead issue when he admitted violating its provisions by marching troops into the German Rhineland early this year.)

Ban on Arms Shipments

In an emergency Cabinet session the Government is reported to have reviewed the danger to European peace presented by international tangles of Spain's civil war.

Success of the British ban on arms shipments by ships of the Empire will determine whether the present nonintervention policy will be changed, close observers predicted.

Government sources hoped also that guarantee of safe anchorage to neutrals in Barcelona harbor by Gen. Francisco Franco might lessen the danger of serious incidents—if the fascist general carries out his threat to destroy the port if necessary to stop shipment of arms to the Madrid Socialists.

Japanese Deny Joining Bloc Of Fascist States

Press Sounds National Note in Comments on Anti-Red Pact

Labor Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 28—The Japanese press hails the conclusion of the anti-Communist pact between Germany and Japan as a turning point in the Japanese foreign policy. It amounts to a distinct reorientation of its program. Leading papers have been cautiously indicating that Japan henceforth will seek new friends. National Socialist Germany is the first and Fascist Italy will follow.

The press points out that the present agreement breaks Japan's isolation following its withdrawal from the League of Nations, thus marking the first step toward international co-operation. But it anxiously explains that the pact with Germany does not mean that Japan is joining the European fascist bloc.

Differences Pointed Out

The Asahi in an editorial says: "We wish to sound a warning. We all know the harmful effect of the struggle between the popular and national fronts. No useful purpose can be served by aligning ourselves with the nationalistic movement. The Japanese and German national individualities are fundamentally different. Therefore it is unthinkable that parties of the present agreement will think fit to exchange the fundamentals upon which their respective states have been built.

"There is not the slightest doubt of the fact that the agreement does not mean a union of the guiding principles of the two countries or a compromise between them. Some time ago Signor Mussolini issued a warning against the reports that Japan needed to be converted in the direction of fascism, saying that Italy did not regard this as an article of export. We should ponder over this remark now when reports are circulating that Japanese-Italian agreement is intended."

Assurances to Britain

While hailing a new friendship with Germany the Japanese press is eager not to alienate opinion in Britain and the United States. On this point the Asahi says:

"The greatest concern of the Japanese Government in concluding this pact is the reaction in England and the United States. Japan fears that they might misunderstand her position and jump to the conclusion that this country had definitely joined the fascist bloc. The future attitude of Britain toward Japan will become one of the most important points in Japan's future diplomacy."

Care in Making Friends

The Nichi Nichi says: "We welcome friendship with Germany. Let Japan make friends as fast as possible, but it will not be well if Japan makes lukewarm friends at the expense of red hot enemies."

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U.S. Indicates to Britain That Grouping of Americas Is Not Exclusionist Move

Shows That English-Speaking Adherence to Neutrals Possible—Vargas and Justo Bids to Washington Regarded Significant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—Invitations issued by President Roosevelt to Presidents Vargas of Brazil and Justo of the Argentine Republic to come to Washington for consultations indicates that he intends to extend further his explorations into personal diplomacy in the interest of world peace.

Meanwhile, a careful reference to the Dominion of Canada in President Roosevelt's speech at Rio de Janeiro gave a further clue to the world implications of the Pan-American adventure in peace about to begin at Buenos Aires.

Quite possibly a sequence of important Washington discussions is ahead, for Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, is already booked for a visit here. The invitation to President Vargas was made public in a banquet speech by President Roosevelt last night, while that to President Justo was announced from the Indianapolis as it steamed southward today.

Power of Personal Contacts

President Roosevelt described such personal contacts as "of profound significance" in his Rio de Janeiro speech, giving substance to the frequent reports that he would like to apply personal diplomacy in the case of many other heads of states.

Only four months ago, President Roosevelt was at Quebec, conferring with Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor-General of Canada, who is coming to Washington at an early date. Preliminary exploration for a reciprocal trade agreement with Great Britain is also under way here and in London.

The purpose of the Quebec visit, of the careful reference to Canada at Rio de Janeiro, and of the coming talks at Washington, is to indicate to the English-speaking nations grouped in the British Commonwealth that the neutral group which it is hoped to consolidate at the Buenos Aires conference is not an exclusionist grouping.

Adherence Welcome

Insofar as it is possible for the British Commonwealth—or for the whole "sterling area" which is mostly comprised of neutrals—to align itself informally but practically with the Western Hemisphere group, its adherence will be welcome.

President Roosevelt did not explain in any concrete detail at Rio de Janeiro exactly what sort of neutral group, or what commitments

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Labor Amendment To Constitution Sought in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—The initiative in organizing a drive to effect adoption of a constitutional amendment that will interpret and clarify labor standards in the United States was taken here today as Elmer F. Andrews, New York industrial commissioner, prepared to name implementing committees to launch the campaign.

The action is based on recommendations made by the minimum wage conference called by Mr. Andrews early this month after the United States Supreme Court had ruled that the State's minimum wage law was invalid. It calls for committees to draft a national amendment and to mobilize citizen forces in its support, with a third committee to rewrite the law for New York.

The specifications evolved by the conference are premised on its belief that "no fundamental changes in the Constitution are needed." But that the amendment "should by interpretative and clarifying, removing obstructions that have been created not by the Constitution itself, but by certain unnecessarily restrictive opinions of the Supreme Court."

Mr. Andrews indicated that the drive would center upon an appeal to all other states to support uniform labor standards, such as the limitation of hours and minimum wages as corollary to "industrial recovery and the continued health of industry."

"Because of the need and tremendous public demand for power to protect and to improve wages and conditions of work for millions of wage earners," he said, "we in New York are calling upon other states which face the same problem to act together to hasten the enactment of legislation for appropriate constitutional amendment."

Hearst N. Y. Journal And Guild Agree On Pay Rates and Hours

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—William A. Curley, managing editor of the New York Journal, a Hearst newspaper, today confirmed an announcement of the New York Newspaper Guild that an agreement had been reached on a schedule of wages and hours for editorial employees, including the five-day week, to be established by Jan. 1, 1937.

The agreement was similar to those reached in the last few days by the Hearst papers in Seattle, Wash., and Pittsburgh, Penna., and the Newspaper Guild. Harry Bittner, general manager for the Hearst papers, said he understood an agreement would be announced soon also by the Examiner, San Francisco Hearst paper.

Points in the agreement include the following:

A scale of minimum wages for reporters ranging from $25 a week for the first year of employment to $55 after three years;

A $60 a week minimum for rewrite men, copy readers, artists, photographers, etc.;

A scale of minimum wages for "junior editors," including "graduate" office boys and "anyone not full fledged" ranging from $30 a week for the first year to $40 after two years;

A scale for copy boys calling for a $15 a week minimum at the start of employment and $21 after two years;

Dismissal bonuses ranging from two weeks' pay after employment of from six months to one year to six months' pay after 10 years;

Emergency leave and vacations with pay;

Establishment of a committee to adjust grievances;

A five-day, 40-hour week.

Mr. Curley told the Guild that, although the agreement was not a contract, it was expected to be in effect at least a year.

Seamen Strikers Sign Accord With Two Ship Lines

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28 (AP)—One of the last obstacles to partial settlement of the Pacific coast maritime strike was attacked by peace negotiators today.

Operators of over 70 coastwise freighters called a meeting with masters, mates and pilots, only unions with which tentative agreements remain to be negotiated.

All unions but the masters, mater and pilots, have signed contracts to operate government-chartered ships for carrying food supplies to Alaska, cut off from normal sources by the strike called at midnight, Oct. 29.

In New York, striking seamen signed a working agreement last night with two affiliated steamship companies, operating three freighters. Strike headquarters hailed it as the first break in walkouts along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts following the Pacific dispute involving 37,000 union workers.

Public ultimatum for strike truce spreads in West: Page 4.

A.F. of L. Gives Council Control Over Boycotts

Centralization of Power Over Unions Voted by Convention

Propaganda Curb

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 28—Organized labor has assumed more responsibility through decisions of the American Federation of Labor convention, just concluded here.

No newspaper again can be forced to stop publication by such a strike as that shutting up the Seattle Post-Intelligencer for the past three months. Boycotts will be reduced. Efforts of radicals to stir up propaganda by resolutions at the annual meetings of the A. F. of L. will be stifled.

Centralization of Power

These are the designed results of centralization accomplished here. More control over the general affairs of the labor movement has been granted the governing board, termed the executive council of the A. F. of L. For half a century the federation has ambled along on a basis of individual union's rights. Now, under the spur of split and other danger, it has modernized its overhead machinery.

Changes adopted this week are regarded by veterans as among the most important ever made in the federation's constitution.

New protection to agreements entered into with employers comes directly from experience with the Seattle, Wash., newspaper strike. Early in the convention the delegates overwhelmingly backed up the union seamen's agreement with Atlantic shipowners. By these acts the A. F. of L. reiterated its traditional devotion to contracts.

Limitation in Boycott

The new buttress given to contracts is limitation of the power of central labor councils, that is, of municipal labor federations, to put a concern on its unfair list and declare a boycott.

In Seattle, despite their agreements, the printing trades employees of the newspaper were maneuvered away from their work through a strike of a minority of the editorial workers. What made the strike effective was the vote of the Seattle Central Labor Council declaring the paper unfair.

Today for the first time it is officially agreed that a central labor body cannot boycott a company without the consent of the trades concerned in agreements. In borderline cases the American Federation of Labor itself steps in to determine

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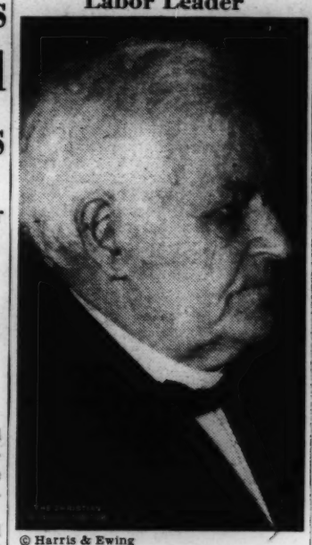
Labor Leader



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Frank Morrison
Secretary of the American Federation of Labor

Powers Question Madrid Plea For Action by League

GENEVA, Nov. 28 (AP)—Great Britain and France may urge the Spanish Socialist Government to withdraw—at least temporarily—its appeal for discussion of the Spanish civil war by the League of Nations Council, informed sources said today.

Both nations feel that the International Nonintervention Committee in London should continue to handle the civil war crisis, League circles declared.

Possible Action Outlined

If such a plan is not carried out, these sources predicted, the League Council probably will meet in Geneva Dec. 7 or 8 to discuss the Spanish Socialist request to determine if Italian and German recognition of the insurgent government constitutes a threat to international peace.

The Council probably will pass a resolution then, it was forecast, declaring there is danger of international difficulty arising from the civil conflict in the Iberian peninsula. This automatically would turn the problem back to the neutrality committee, it was believed.

Single Jurisdiction Favored

Those who believed that the Spanish Government should desist from its plea to the League took the position that League action might be dangerous to international peace and that it was futile to have the Spanish problems treated in two jurisdictions.

It was recalled that when Italy occupied Corfu during her brush with Greece over the assassination of Italian officers, the dispute was really settled by a conference of ambassadors, working in co-operation with the League Council.

German Invitation Delayed

For the time being, the question of inviting nonmember Germany to appear before the Council was held in abeyance.

The action of Germany and Italy in recognizing the Spanish Fascists and in allegedly giving them material aid was the basis for the Spanish Government's appeal for Council consideration of the whole affair.

There was one report, wholly unconfirmed, that a League Council session might be held in London.

Madrid adopts fresh tactics in new offensive: Page 2.

France Ready To Open U. S. Debt Parleys

Official Announcement Is Given—Not to Offer Token Payment

Italy May Follow

Money Is Needed to Develop Ethiopia and U. S. Market Is a Juicy Plum

PARIS, Nov. 28—France is ready to reopen negotiations for a new war debt settlement, it is officially announced here today.

Contrary to recent rumors, the French Government has not decided to make a token payment Dec. 15, when the next debt installment falls due, but France's reply to America's routine request for payment will contain an offer to resume diplomatic conversations on the subject and an expression of readiness to submit precise suggestions as a basis for the new arrangement.

In official circles here, however, the opinion pervails that an agreement will be extremely difficult to reach. Some hope of success has been raised by reports here that the British and French Governments will submit their propositions jointly, but these reports are not officially confirmed.

French public sentiment still remains generally hostile to resumption of war debt payments. In the Chamber of Deputies a majority might possibly be found to approve part payment, but the French Senate is believed to be strongly opposed to anything resembling substantial repayment.

France and Italy Show Signs of Readiness To Rediscuss War Debts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—The "please remit" notes that the United States Government sends semiannually to its defaulting European debtors have gone out, but now—for the first time in three years—rumors of activity came back across the wires, both on the transoceanic cable and the grapevine telegram.

They are to the effect that the French and Italian Governments are anxious to reopen war debts discussions, with a view to getting out of the penalties imposed on defaulting nations. It is an open secret that the present Italian Ambassador here, Fulvio Suvich, was appointed largely because of his expertness in financial discussions. It is well known that Italy would like to tap the resources of the American money markets in developing its new Ethiopian Empire.

Capital Badly Needed

Capital is badly required, and the Italian promoters feel they can offer real inducements to investors. But first they must get in good standing as war debtors, making at least "token" payments.

For France, the need for capital is no less great, partly to assist the franc at its devalued level, but chiefly to permit the expansion of French industry necessary to mechanization of the army in response to new rearmament needs. Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, yesterday said that his Government had not yet decided what it would do respecting the Dec. 15 war debt payment. This situation is unprecedented, for on previous pay days since 1934 there may have been some discussion, but no doubt at all of what would be Government policy. The policy was default—described in other terms.

Britain Still Silent

From Great Britain, none of the hints of war debt discussion have emerged this time. British need for new money is less, and the exchequer is evidently waiting for an opportunity to approach the whole question of indebtedness, currencies and trade barriers as a unit.

The State Department has received no official communication from France or Italy, R. Walton Moore, acting secretary of state, has announced, and it cannot verify the published reports of trial balloons here and there.

Up to Congress

War debt adjustment, however, is not in the hands of the State Department, but of Congress. This body might choose to re-establish a debt-funding commission, such as arranged the present settlement terms; it might delegate the task to an executive branch, or devise an entirely new method. But final decision rests on Capitol Hill.

The State Department published yesterday a tabulation of the sums now owed the United States. Were only the sums due on Dec. 15 paid, the American budget's red ink would grow perceptibly pinker. Due next month is $155,093,973.74. Previously due and still unpaid: $1,159,958,541.15.

The only actual payment expected, even if discussions with some debtors are started, is Finland's $231,315.50. Totals now due from the major debtors are:

Country	Due Dec. 15, 1936
Great Britain	$117,670,765.05
France	22,308,312.22
Italy	2,141,593.38
Belgium	4,642,453.88
Poland	5,559,039.71
Czechoslovakia	1,682,812.78

Country	Previously Due and Unpaid	Total
Great Britain	$668,474,071.88	$786,144,836.93
France	325,080,018.75	347,388,330.97
Italy	63,494,977.02	65,636,570.40
Belgium	42,772,723.28	47,415,177.16
Poland	36,575,028.26	42,134,067.97
Czechoslovakia	11,266,962.51	12,949,775.29

Hum of Machinery on Radio Plays Prosperity Symphony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—America, for the first time in history, today knows what it is to have a mechanical orchestra. Its music was the sound of the turbine, the humming of whirring wheels and turning lathes, the purr of conveyor belts and the roar of factories, mines and shops all the way from New York to San Francisco. It was the symphony of prosperity.

The score was written on the airwaves when radio picked up the voices of the machine in every major center yesterday in the most unique demonstration yet attempted to "visualize" the purport of current business indices that the corner of the depression has been turned. Listeners-in heard an unvarying story of men at work, rising wages, increasing profits and employment as the National Broadcasting Company drew for them its sound picture on a national scale over a coast-to-coast network.

Sounds of Progress

The microphone brought from New York the stir in a garment manufacturing plant in Seventh avenue, national center of this industry, where business was attested to be the "best in years." From here, too, was heard the tread and voices of the throng passing through Pennsylvania station, and harbor noises when the "mike" was taken to the hold of a trans-Atlantic liner where a cargo was being loaded.

From Boston came the roar of looms in a textile mill in full shift, with Russell Fisher, president of the National Cotton Manufacturers Association, reporting that more than 200,000 workers had returned to New England plants.

In Detroit, it was the sound of the motorcar factory, and the voice of Alvin Macauley, president of the Automobile Manufacturers Asssociation, saying that more than 400,000 factory employees in this industry were getting "the steadiest employment and the highest wages in history."

Gasoline Consumption

Axtell J. Byles, president of the American Petroleum Institute, reported a "new high total consumption of gasoline, approaching 20,000,000,000 gallons," and Munson Havens, executive secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, said pay envelopes of 150,000 wage earners in 2000 factories there were 95 per cent of their old fatness.

In Chicago, the plus sign came from grain and meat packing factories; in Colorado, Charles M. Kearney, president of the National Beet Growers' Association, interpreted the "music" of a beet sugar factory, with the estimate that more than $50,000,000 would be paid to growers this year.

Valley of Prosperity

A microphone in a dirigible flying over the San Fernando valley brought news of a thriving California fruit industry; in Seattle, Wash., it was the interior of an airplane factory; in San Francisco the voice came from the deck of trawler in a fishing fleet; in Hollywood, Calif., Jesse L. Lasky, producer, reported weekly theater attendance now was in the upper reaches of 80,000 persons and fast approaching the major figure of 110,000,000, which was fixed on this barometer in 1930.

The huge electrical shops at Schenectady, N. Y., were a beehive with a works manager to say the pay roll now carried 13,000 employees, as compared to 8000 in 1932. In Philadelphia, voices of shoppers, newsboys, business men lent further verity to the progress theme, and in Pittsburgh, Penna., a factory manager described aisles filled with new merchandise awaiting shipment to all parts of the globe.

Five Australian States Observe Children's Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, Aust.—South Australia, Western Australia, Victoria, Queensland and New South Wales will honor Sunday, Nov. 29, as Children's Day.

Opportunity will be taken to inculcate the ideals of character and nationhood, and at the same time small gifts may be distributed to the boys and girls as a gesture of esteem and stimulation toward a useful career. The broadcasting station has prepared a special program for the day.

Farmers Get a Chance

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov 28—Desire of farm people to see the soil conservation program decentralized is being satisfied, it is reported here, by federal policies favoring home-drawn, farmer-made plans for the use of land in the counties.

Such associations as the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation, reflecting the opinion of a large proportion of organized farmers, have expressed themselves strongly in favor of local administration of governmental matters that concern the locality.

They have urged a national plan for agriculture, their leaders explain, simply because it appears to be the only way to get a properly co-ordinated program. But they want to see it made and administered as far as possible by the people it directly affects in the states and counties.

The National Grange expressed itself on this point at its convention this month. It deplored what it called "the tendency toward overcentralization of government with large elements of the population looking to the Federal Government for solution of most of their problems." As for soil conservation, it declared that a better and more permanent program could be drafted by allowing wider powers to state and county committees of farmers.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, meeting early in December in Pasadena, Calif., is thought likely to take a similar position on the soil conservation program since this has been its view of the matter in the past and no change is indicated.

Happily for the farm organizations, their point of view finds warm response in the Department of Agriculture itself.

Such economists in the department as Mordecai Ezekiel and Bushrod W. Allin point out that steps were taken to put conservation planning in the hands of local committees before the crop control features of the AAA were declared unconstitutional last year. These men favor farmer-participation in planning as a matter of principle.

As Mr. Allin expressed it on a recent visit here, "There's one thing certain: In a democracy you're not going to get anything done unless the people concerned know what it's all about."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Nov. 28

Arms—Russia Shows Rapid Increase

Rusia gives the world a clear view of its armament speedometer, and the pace is a fast one.

Since 1933, there have been the following percentage increases in Russian naval equipment, Admiral Orloff told the All-Union Congress of Soviets:

Warships—300 per cent; submarines—715 per cent; marine aviation—510 per cent; anti-aircraft guns—100 per cent.

The marked acceleration in Russia's naval building program may arise from persistent reports that Russian enemies regard the North Sea and Baltic Sea route to Leningrad as the best avenue for attack on the Soviet Union.

Strikes—Oil Workers Keep On; Steel, Sit Down

Mexico listens to the rumbling of a volcano and of labor unrest, and wonders if they will erupt. Rumbling of the Mexican oil workers became less threatening when they agreed to postpone their projected walkout. Labor Minister Genaro Vazquez prevailed upon the workers to await further discussions of their blanket contract demand, submitted to foreign-controlled oil companies.

As to the real volcano: The Governor of the province, San Vicente, ordered the evacuation of the area at the base of the volcano San Vicente when it began to belch forth smoke and shake the earth.

Another application of the stay-in strike technique is reported from Detroit, where union officials claim 1200 employees of the Midland Steel Products Company refused to leave the plant. They said they would stay on until Christmas unless their wage demands are met.

Japan—Labor Opposes Pact With Germany

The Japanese Labor party provides one of the most significant reactions to the German-Japanese anti-Communist treaty. This party states that it cannot support the pact. It gives as reasons—first, the critical international situation, and, second, that adequate measures have already been taken to contend with communism.

While the party disclaims any sympathy with communism, this action seems to bear out repeated Russian predictions that workers of many nations would refuse to participate in an anti-Communist crusade. The rebellious position of the Japanese Labor party suggests also that Japan is far from homogenous, socially and economically.

Ships—Sail Under Union Agreement

Striking East coast maritime workers sing victory songs to herald the first agreements signed by shipowners with strike leaders. These agreements, signed by the Prudential Steamship Corporation and the Trans-Oceanic Steamship Corporation with various insurgent blocs of the International Seamen's Union, affect eight ships, run to May 1, 1938,

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France Opposes Spain's Plea For New Action by League; Reaffirms Neutrality Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 28—The French Government disapproves of Spain's appeal to the League of Nations for a special meeting of the Council and will not support any new initiative by Geneva in aid of the Spanish Republic, according to semi-official declarations here today.

The official view in France is that the Spanish affair is in the hands of the nonintervention Committee in London and that any attempt to bring the matter up again at Geneva can have no other result than further to weaken the prestige and authority of the League.

France Not Consulted

This opinion was freely voiced by Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. He revealed that the British and Russian Governments, consulted by the Valencia authorities, had both tried vainly to dissuade the Spaniards from making the move, while the French Government was not even consulted or notified.

M. Delbos reaffirmed once more France's determination to stick to the neutrality policy and to continue close collaboration with Britain.

Premier Appeals to Workers

The same stand was taken by Premier Léon Blum in addressing a huge mass meeting of Popular Front supporters in Paris yesterday. He warned the crowd which clamored incessantly for sending cannon and airplanes to Spain, that the "international situation has never been so dangerous and serious as it is today," and appealed to the workers to have confidence in their representatives to preserve peace.

Denying reports that France was weakened by internal strife he claimed, "France today is the strongest military power on the continent with the exception of Soviet Russia."

New Irrigation Plan Pushed By British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Columbia Government plans to extend its huge South Okanagan irrigation development to new lands not at present irrigated, according to information supplied to the provincial legislature in session here. The extension will be financed out of the $5,000,000 loan bill now before the Assembly. This work was cited by Premier T. D. Pattullo, as one of the essential improvements which the Provincial Government must undertake during the next few years and he vigorously defended the plan to borrow $5,000,000 for this and for the construction of roads.

As against its present debt of about $182,000,000, the Premier said, stood British Columbia, with its incalculable resources and with its present buoyant revenues. This Province's credit should be as good as that of any government in the world.

Premier Pattullo added that his Government had no intention of going in for "wild schemes" like Social Credit as attempted in Alberta, but "had its feet on the ground." It would proceed, he said, on sound lines, spending on capital account only for essential public improvements particularly on the highway system.

Madrid Adopts Fresh Tactics In New Offensive

MADRID, Nov. 28 (AP)—Spanish insurgents renewed attempts to break through Government lines in northwestern University City today after an air bombardment by one fascist plane.

The latest sky attack started shortly after 10 p. m. last night and continued for almost an hour. At least 10 bombs were loosed above Socialist barricades.

The pilot became the target of all anti-aircraft guns in Madrid, but he escaped unhit after dumping his cargo.

Taking the Offensive

Government commanders asserted that the Socialists have passed the military crisis and now are taking the offensive against the insurgents.

They declared that the militia's stubborn resistance and the unrelenting defense of the international brigades have forced the fascists to halt their concentrated attacks and await reinforcements of both men and materials.

Socialist officers cited the Government attack on fascist-dominated Talavera de la Reina, insurgent field headquarters southwest of the capital, as proof of the offensive character of the new strategy.

Commissar's Statement

"The tactics of Madrid's defense have already made themselves felt," Commissar José Miaja, head of the defense junta said. "They have been voiced with guns and we have made the enemy fight in accordance with our wishes."

He reported that the insurgents numbered 15,000 men, not a sufficient number to capture the capital in the commissar's opinion.

"The fascists until now have taken for granted they could drive through merely because of the superiority of their war materials," the commissar said.

Claims Best Morale

"But today we are just as strong as they are in airplanes, big guns, machine guns and rifles. Our morale is better than theirs."

He added that he believed it likely that the insurgents might try to block all roads out of the city or launch an attack at a point "more vulnerable than University City."

"Perhaps they are keeping us busy with their artillery while they move men for this purpose," he said.

Americans Leave Valencia

Fifty-seven refugees, most of them Americans, left Valencia aboard the United States cruiser Raleigh.

The Raleigh was expected to reach Barcelona tomorrow, take on approximately 20 more refugees and then sail for Marseilles, France.

United States naval vessels in Spanish waters were prepared to evacuate additional Americans remaining in Spain if requested, Capt. E. J. Foy, commander of the Raleigh, said.

Captain Foy said that the Raleigh would be laid up at Gibraltar for minor repairs, but that the destroyer Hatfield, now at Gibraltar, would be available for the evacuation.

German Cruiser Arrives

As the Spanish tugboat was taking Americans to the Raleigh, the German heavy cruiser Nuremburg came into view at the harbor entrance, paused for a while, and then turned out toward Barcelona.

The English destroyer Grafton was anchored inside the breakwater.

In Madrid, the American embassy staff consisted of three persons: Eric C. Wendelin, chargé d'affaires; Col. Stephen O. Fuqua, military attaché, and William Krieger of Chicago, a clerk.

Bethany, Then and Now

Quiet Village Jesus Enjoyed Was Overclouded by Jewish-Arab Dispute When Writer Visited It—Here Mary, Martha and Lazarus Gave the Master Respite From Jerusalem's Pressure and Fanaticism

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Fiftieth of 51 Articles

JERUSALEM—During my last visit to Jerusalem I lived in the imposing new Y. M. C. A. building. It is situated outside the walls of the Holy City on a ridge overlooking Mount Zion, and its tall graceful tower is one of the highest points in the neighborhood. David, Solomon, and Herod had none of them such a watch tower as this of the Y. M. C. A.

The structure is adapted to the Orient, and it is supplied with every facility that might make it useful to the young men of Jerusalem. It was designed and built with unusual tact, so that it might in no way offend Christian, Moslem, or Jew. It contains features common to these three faiths, rather than characteristics of one that might repel adherents of the other two.

The whole service of the Y. M. C. A. is based on the same fundamental, that of creating unity. It is an attempt to bring Jews, Moslems, and Christians into a common brotherhood of love. Situated in a city sacred to all three groups, it tries to enable them to express that feeling of sacredness in friendship, comradeship, and noble living.

Ages Gleam in Eyes

To attain this, the Y. M. C. A. has spared neither money nor effort. Yet it has met with very little success. At one time or another, all three groups have boycotted it, even denounced it. And that, even before the outbreak of the latest bitter conflict between Jews and Arabs.

To be sure, I found both Jews and Arabs in the Y. M. C. A.; and I am sure the patient and unselfish work of the secretaries is bearing fruit, for no effort of disinterested love is ever lost. But the fanaticism and hatred of centuries have such a hold upon Jerusalem's youth that they cannot easily be won for brotherhood.

The new generation always seems old. You can see past ages gleaming in every young man's eyes. I felt centuries and millenniums stalking through the Y. M. C. A.'s corridors, reading-rooms, and gymnastic halls.

As I talked with young Arabs, their words vibrated with the victories and defeats of Omar, Malik, Harun al-Rashid, Saladin, Hassan, and 100 other warriors, and echoed with the melody of the daily prayers sent through 13 centuries from myriad Moslem homes.

Voices of the Past

As I talked to Jewish youth, I heard the voices of Abraham, Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabeus, mingled with tearful prayers uttered at the "Wailing Wall" and in myriad synagogues in every land. Both groups of youth were boundlessly loyal to their history, their forefathers, their religions. They were ready for any sacrifice. Even in the beautiful cool halls of the Y. M. C. A., I felt tempests sweeping about me, tempests to which time seems only to add intensity.

And as I walked down through the Jaffa Gate, into the walled city, along the narrow tangled streets, I felt the fury of these tempests even stronger.

This terrible tension was new to me, but not to Jerusalem. Jeremiah must have lived for years in such an atmosphere. Isaiah, too, and Judas Maccabeus. When Jesus walked down these streets, lightning was flashing over the city and a storm was gathering that would not leave one stone upon another. Poor Jerusalem! Hot, stifling, terrifying!

Bethany, the Refuge

Eager to leave this atmosphere, I passed one day through the gate in the lower wall and took an automobile out to the little village of Bethany, which is about two miles away. Jesus often used to walk there from the confusion and fanaticism of the city, and find rest with the beloved family, Mary, Martha, and Lazarus. He would cross the Brook Cedron, pass through the Garden of Gethsemane, with its gnarled old olive trees, ascend the rather steep but low Mount of Olives which overlooks Jerusalem, and then follow a winding path to Bethany, which sits on the shoulder of a high knoll that dominates a great expanse of bare hills and tangled valleys.

It took me but a few minutes to reach Bethany by car along the excellent highway which runs from Jerusalem down to Jericho. I found Bethany an unattractive little hamlet of bleak, small stone houses and narrow streets. However, it enjoyed a commanding view. One could easily imagine what a relief from Jerusalem it must have been 2000 years ago when it possessed more trees and gardens.

As Jesus came here in the evening from the hot, turbulent city, where fanatical leaders were passionately urging men to drastic actions in defense of mixed causes, he may have been welcomed into a cool little garden where he could sit beside a few flowers in the shade of a tree and look out over the hills.

Clash of Loyalties

Here he was beyond the pressure of parties, slogans, and the prejudices of the past. The haranguing of orators could not reach him, and for a little while he was sheltered from the clash of loyalties. Best of all, he was with friends.

That was what Bethany brought to Jesus—strength, restfulness, and inspiration. I suppose he was given a refreshing drink when he arrived, as is customary in the Orient, a little fruit, perhaps, and a piece of bread. I suppose he looked out over the strong unmoving heights, watched the unchanging stars come out, and tasted anew the infinitude and stability of God. He calmly and lovingly conversed with his friends. Strain and confusion passed away. He renewed his strength, fed his affections, and won new assurance for his supreme task. That is what one finds in a home, just outside the vortex of noisy strife.

And the struggle in Jerusalem was not between good and evil, between baseness and nobility. Such an issue is very easy for high characters to decide. It was rather between two grand loyalties, between two heroic causes. On the one hand was Jewish nationalism, Jewish independence, self-government. On the other was spiritual liberation, the exaltation of universal good will, the enlisting of one's own nation in the service of all nations.

It was a choice between the good and the best. On both sides were noble men. Such a choice is hard to make—especially when one stands in the midst of the tumult, with the flaming imperatives of party, country, nation, and past beating upon one. One can best make and keep such decisions by withdrawing for a little, where one gets a true perspective, and where the bright glory of the best outshines all dimmer glories.

As I wandered slowly among the stone houses of bleak Bethany, thinking such thoughts, a young man accosted me in a not unfriendly manner and warned me that it would not be safe for a stranger to venture farther that day.

Mount of Olives

I thanked him, and immediately started back on foot along a road that Jesus may have followed.

Before very long I reached the Mount of Olives and descended to Gethsemane, which is no longer, as of old, an unenclosed orchard of olive trees. There is nothing unenclosed in or about Jerusalem. Two churches now occupy what was once the Garden of Gethsemane, one Eastern Orthodox and the other Roman Catholic. In one yard I found kind Russian nuns; in the other, friendly Italian monks.

I sat for a little while beside a magnificent old tree as the sun dropped behind Mount Zion, across the Cedron from me, and felt it was one of the most impressive moments of my visit to the Holy Land. On the slope behind me was the village that had driven me out. On the slope in front of me was Jerusalem, in whose streets at that time of day it would be unsafe to wander.

The land throbbed with passion.

Vision of Gethsemane

Men were inflamed by the same glowing visions of freedom that more than thirty times in the past have brought Jerusalem into the dust. I could almost hear the war trumpets of David, Nebuchadnezzar, Saladin, and Suleiman echoing again over the land. I heard them from Gethsemane, beside a calm and quiet olive tree. And I knew that old vision of Gethsemane is the highest of all wisdom, the supreme good above all other things that are good, the most vital truth superseding all partial truths.

There is something above Jewish nationalism, above Arab nationalism, above the British Empire, above all nationalism and empires, above the ideal called national freedom and class liberation—the brotherhood of man in the family of God. For that supreme good every partial good must be renounced. To it, each true man owes his ultimate loyalty. That is Gethsemane's revelation.

In all the confusion of loyalties in this tumultuous world, I hope I shall never forget what I saw there.

Security: If I Change Jobs? Your Boss Must Make Report

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Must I report a change of jobs or a move into another State for the record of my wages to be kept by the Government?

You may make such reports, but the responsibility under the law belongs to the employers. Their periodic reports must show who has joined or left their employ, giving the workers' "account numbers."

My boss has received a form for taxes on his 1936 pay roll. What has that to do with pensions?

Nothing. The pensions taxes don't begin until 1937. The 1 per cent pay roll tax this year, on shops employing eight or more persons for as much as 20 weeks, is to promote unemployment insurance by the states.

What do you mean, "promote?"

Acts as Prod to States

The tax is levied against employers in all states. But in those states which have insurance systems, employers may pay 90 per cent of it into a state fund. In states where there is no law the tax money goes into the Treasury's general fund and the State loses all claim to it.

Will the Federal Government administer the insurance systems?

No. The state funds are to be kept in the Treasury here; but each state will administer its own law with cash from those funds as needed.

I understand 15 states have such laws. Are all of those now aiding the unemployed?

No. To build up funds the Security Act stipulated that a state must not pay benefits until two years after its taxes take effect.

How About Losing Job?

Am I, as well as the boss, taxed under this part of the act?

The federal unemployment tax is only on the employer. Some states also tax the worker.

How much do I get from the state if I lose my job, and for how long?

The state laws vary. Most of them allow you half your former wages each week, with a $15 maximum. Usually you get a week of benefits for each four weeks that you were previously employed.

Does a man receive benefits if he is sick?

No. To get benefits he must report to the state employment office and show he is able and willing to work. That office will try to place him.

Refusal to Work

Suppose he refuses to work?

The federal law stipulates three conditions under which he can decline a job and yet be entitled to the state benefits: 1—In case the job offered is vacant due to a labor dispute; 2—if the wages or hours are below the standard in the locality; and 3—if to get the job he must join a company union or promise not to join "any bona fide labor organization."

How much are the federal unemployment taxes?

One per cent of pay rolls this year, two for 1937 and three thereafter.

Do the state laws cover all sorts of work?

Generally they exempt those employments which are excluded from the federal pensions, usch as work for schools, churches, or farm and domestic help.

Old Age Assistance

What's this "old age assistance" I hear about?

In addition to setting up the contributory pension system and encouraging state unemployment insurance, the Security Act provides federal aid for the state to help the needed aged, the needy blind and dependent children who live with relatives.

Are any taxes imposed under that section?

No.

Is there any connection between the pensions and this assistance to old people?

No. The states administer this form of immediate relief on the basis of need.

Can states get the money for the asking?

The Security Board must approve the state plans, just as it must approve the state unemployment insurance laws, for the State to get the benefits. Several broad conditions are laid down, but details are left to the states.

How much goes from Washington to each state?

In general, half of what the State spends for the aged and blind, and a third of its expenditures for dependent children.

CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiations which took the place of military movements until recently.

Of course at many periods there have been simultaneous military and diplomatic pushes. But as a usual thing, alternation is regarded as desirable.

A local Chinese writer thus explains a lull on the North China military fronts which came while Ambassador Shigeru Kawagoe was making a trip north, saying that Mr. Kawagoe's "military compatriots had seen their way clear to giving him a chance to temper their fortissimo with his pianissimo in the characteristic duet of Japanese diplomacy." In this case the word "diplomacy" is used to cover Japan's pressures conversational and military.

But within this interpretative frame, other frames may be discerned. The presentation during late September of Japan's so-called "desires," alias demands, is held in many quarters to have been designed to lay a broad bargaining-ground on which matters could eventually, after long haggling, narrow down to what Japan really designed to get during the current phase—which is clear control of North China.

New North China State

The requirement of a five-province northern autonomous state as a sort of secondary "Manchoukuo" is held to be the focus of Japanese requirement for the moment. Such demands as those for the stationing of troops up the Yangtse and on Hainan Island are construed, by this interpretation, as beyond any present Japanese expectation. But while Chinese rejection of this and the other broad points (school supervision and so on) was discounted, by this view, it has been the expectation that as price for Japanese yielding on some points there would be a rigid adherence to everything making for a North China thoroughly under the Japanese thumb in every conceivable respect.

Of course the Chinese rejection of all these items and the presentation of counter-requirements, even though the Chinese demands were of the most minimum nature, came as a shock—a terrible blow to the Japanese plans requiring some little subsequent holding-on and "stalling for time," which included a visit to China by a special East Asiatic Affairs Bureau envoy.

Included, also, was a much-publicized meeting between Ambassador Kawagoe and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek after some delay and a great deal of Japanese building-up of the event as though it might mean a great turning-point in Sino-Japanese relations.

Mr. Kawagoe declared with fervor, upon emerging from the presence of the generalissimo, that he had been greatly struck by "General Chiang's fervor in striving to find a way out of the present crisis, as well as in seeking a general readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations."

He asserted that he had received an impression that "we can trust General Chiang's sincerity in his efforts to solve the Sino-Japanese problems." But he added that he nevertheless intended "to seek more tangible demonstrations of this sincerity in the acts of the Chinese Government."

A Chinese Foreign Office spokesman made clear, however, that any concrete details of diplomatic questions between China and Japan must be dealt with through the regular channels, that is with Foreign Minister Chang Chun.

Generalissimo Silent

General Chiang, the spokesman pointed out, significantly offered no comment on the subject matter of Ambassador Kawagoe's negotiations with the Foreign Minister although Mr. Kawagoe brought up the subject; the generalissimo only remarked, according to the spokesman, that any question based on equality and reciprocity could be amicably discussed, provided that in such discussion China's sovereignty and territorial and administrative integrity were strictly respected.

Thus it would appear that Japan's oft-repeated effort to center pressure on General Chiang personally had once more slipped off to one side, though it has been clearly understood that the generalissimo personally stood behind the Foreign Minister's assertion of a position of counter-demands.

In other times, military pressure would in all probability have been the immediate Japanese reply to any such Chinese attitude, but at present the Japanese clearly recognize the imminent possibility of a war they do not want—a war which Soviet Russia no doubt would welcome as a means of wearing down Japanese strength even though no complete defeat of Japan by China could be anticipated.

Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Several Japanese papers think that the pact will force the Soviet Union to clarify its position in regard to the Komintern (Communist International).

The paper continues: "Let us hope that the Soviet Union will not make the German-Japanese agreement a pretext for declining to sign the fishery treaty. Otherwise it will demonstrate the falsity of the Soviet Government's assurances that it is not associated with the Comintern."

Effects on Soviet Union

While pointing out that, officially, the pact is pointed against the Comintern, the Asahi says: "As a matter of fact the Comintern is undistinguishable from the hostile Government, and it is only natural that it regards the German-Japanese agreement as a pact against the Soviet Union. It is our belief that the aims of the pact will be better promoted by a fuller realization of its effects upon the Soviet Union."

Several Japanese papers express fear lest the new alignment increased the necessity for a further expansion of the already unduly large arms budget. The Jiji says: "Europe's political uneasiness will now be reflected in Japan's war expenses mounting higher than ever."

Mud-Slides Frozen By Coulee Engineers

GRAND COULEE DAM, Wash., Nov. 28 (AP)—Below a mountainside frozen by man, concrete pouring was ordered yesterday at the lowest point in the gigantic Grand Coulee Dam. The mammoth refrigeration plant, consisting of hundreds of pipes driven into the ground and carrying ammonia, held back oozing earth while men descended 175 feet below the level of the Columbia River.

For months the dirt slipped down as fast as it could be dug away. The excavation was made possible by freezing a barrier about 100 feet long and 25 feet thick. Engineers explained that the freezing was worked on much the same system as a butcher shop refrigeration plant. Its ice production capacity was estimated at 100 tons daily. The blockade will remain until the concrete for the $70,000,000 dam's foundation has been poured to a level above the sliding ooze, probably three months.

The builders are as particular about the bedrock floor on which they pour the concrete as an immaculate housewife with her kitchen. Scores of workmen swept the granite for several days after effective top strata was blasted away to assure the firmest possible foundation.

Concrete will be lowered in huge buckets from a crane on a trestle high above the bedrock. The floor is 380 feet below the boom of the crane. Each bucket contains five cubic yards of concrete. The first concrete was poured on the opposite side of the river a year ago—Thanksgiving Day, 1935.

Costa Rica Ousts Ojeda

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Nov. 28 (AP)—Acting under Costa Rican Government orders, police forced Gonzalo Ojeda, former Spanish Minister here, out of the Spanish legation and installed Luis Guell in his place. The Spanish Socialist Government had accused Señor Ojeda of sympathy with the Spanish Fascist insurgents.

Labor Party in Japan Opposes Anti-Red Pact

TOKYO, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Japanese Labor Party announced today that it could not support the Germano-Japanese agreement against the Communist International.

The party based its position on "the present delicate international relations" and the contention that concrete measures already had been adopted to prevent communism.

Its declaration was prefaced by the statement that ever since its formation, the party has opposed communism and continuously fought it in practice.

Earlier, authoritative sources said that Japan and Italy had virtually completed preliminary discussions for mutual recognition of Japanese-sponsored Manchoukuo and Italian Ethiopia.

Store Leaders Want Own Code Like NRA

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—A voluntary code of business practices, along the lines of the former NRA retail code, is proposed by the board of directors of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

The proposal, believed to represent the first definite action of its kind by any large business group, was adopted by the board in Atlantic City Saturday, and will be submitted to 5000 members in the department store, dry goods and specialty shop fields at the association's annual meeting in January.

The voluntary agreement provides for the drafting of model state laws covering the hours and wages of employees, and also for outlawing advertising abuses, deceptive labeling and retail sales below cost.

The board said it believes, "We need clear laws to regulate the scope of competition and the preservation of its freedom, and that state laws are needed to preserve the health of society and the nation's economic future."

Puzzle Corner

Answers

1. Athens, Greece; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Teheran, Persia; Lima, Peru; Santiago, Chile; Stockholm, Sweden; Copenhagen, Denmark; Helsingfors, Finland.

2. Lace, Mace, Mice, Mile, Milk, Silk.

3. 888
88
8
8
8
1000

4. Problem — robe, Poe, role, proem, probe.

5. Art thou short of crypts? Dost thou need aid? If so it is up to us; and if we can aid, it is our solemn duty so to do.

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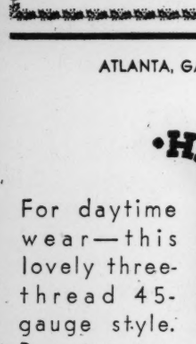
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Choice of House Leadership First Big Job for Congress; Investigators Keeping Busy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—With the House floor leadership fight fairly under way, with six congressional investigations either about to begin or about to resume their labors, with preliminary courses charted on such major matters as budget balancing, governmental reorganization, taxation, a possible constitutional amendment and civil service reform, the mutterings of the approaching Seventy-fifth Congress, which convenes in just over a month, already are heard in Washington.

Preliminary to the grand-stand show which lies ahead is the inevitable preliminary bout over the House leadership, where the new head of the majority party is chosen afresh at every new Congress. The contest for the Democratic leadership is at an advanced stage, with the Administration's choice believed to have been made. The unwieldy Democratic majority in the House makes the necessity of a strong leader all the more important. The Administration is officially neutral, but is believed to be quietly supporting Representative Sam Rayburn, veteran Texan legislator and ally of his fellow Texan, the Vice-President, although John J. O'Connor, chairman of the rules committee, who wears Brown and Harvard degrees after his name, is a vigorous runner-up. Both men are popular, both have strong supporters, both have a few bitter opponents.

Investigations Flourish

Preliminary to the convening of the new session a series of investigations sponsored by Congress or under congressional committees will get under way, or renew earlier erupting. This is open session for congressional investigations, committees gathering raw materials which are turned later into legislation. Here is the latest list:

Interstate Commerce Committee starts inquiry into railroad financing, beginning Dec. 7.

Federal Communications Commission's investigation of the American Telephone Company resumes Tuesday.

Lonergan committee on campaign expenditures; continuing.

Byrd committee on governmental reorganization; continuing.

Lo Follette labor espionage committee: This has nearly run out of funds, and will ask for more financial fuel.

SEC investigation investment trusts; continuing.

High Lights of Program

The process of outlining objectives before the new Congress is proceeding rapidly and will get impetus with the arrival of congressional leaders, which is now beginning. Some high lights are:

Budget—In repeated ante-election declarations Mr. Roosevelt has stressed his intention of seeing the budget balanced as soon as possible.

Reorganization—Linked with the budget is the problem of scrapping unnecessary and duplicating federal bureaus, and three separate committees are now studying the matter. Prof. William Y. Elliott, adviser of the President's committee on administrative management, writing in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, said the committee already had made recommendations to the President, "which could be the basis for the most important change in American Government since the time of Andrew Jackson."

Revision of Taxes

Taxes—Revision of current taxes, with "perfecting amendments," but no new taxes, is the keynote of Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi on his return to the capital, also forecasting a balanced budget in the 1938 fiscal year.

Constitutional Amendment—Most opinion here agrees an amendment will be asked if the New Deal social legislation is invalidated by the Supreme Court; the recent 4-to-4 tie by the tribunal on the New York unemployment insurance law emphasized the close division now existing, with no final forecasts possible.

Civil Service—The process of blanketing-in tens of thousands of workers in new government agencies is likely to start soon, with the prospect of ultimately strengthening the American civil service structure. Senators Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming and M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky are leaders in the drive. Unless "blanketing in" is accompanied by a thoroughgoing modernization of the whole merit system, however, much of the efficacy of this step will be lost.

Congressional Leadership—Bound up with the huge Democratic majorities is the prospect that New Deal opposition may come from the left, and from factional blocs, rather than the Republican remnant. Instance of this is the declaration by John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi that the presidential proposal for a TVA compromise power pool with the Commonwealth & Southern utility firm would be fought in Congress.

Annual Check Urged On Traffic Signals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28—Traffic signs and signals should be thoroughly inspected, repaired and cleaned or painted at least once every year, John B. Kelly, secretary of revenue for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, announced recently.

In backing Mr. Kelly's campaign for easily discernible signs, W. L. Robinson, safety and traffic director of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, pointed out in a statement to members and the public, that the vehicle code empowers the Secretary of Revenue to make regulations for the design and placing of traffic signs and markers, and that local authorities are directed by the code to follow the regulations so adopted.

"We strongly support Mr. Kelly's suggestion that at least once a year local authorities make a thorough inspection of all signs and signals, with cleaning, repainting, straightening and other work promptly done," said Mr. Robinson. "Many signs and signals are incorrectly placed and others are obscured by branches of trees, weeds, shrubbery, or other signs. The value of many "stop" and "go" signals is reduced because of dirty reflectors and lenses, and many signals have burned-out bulbs while many signs are obscured when paint wears or when signs are struck by cars and not replaced.

Motorists, whose own lights and reflectors have sometimes been the subject of adverse comment by local authorities, may now turn the tables on these authorities by commenting on signals suffering from similar troubles.

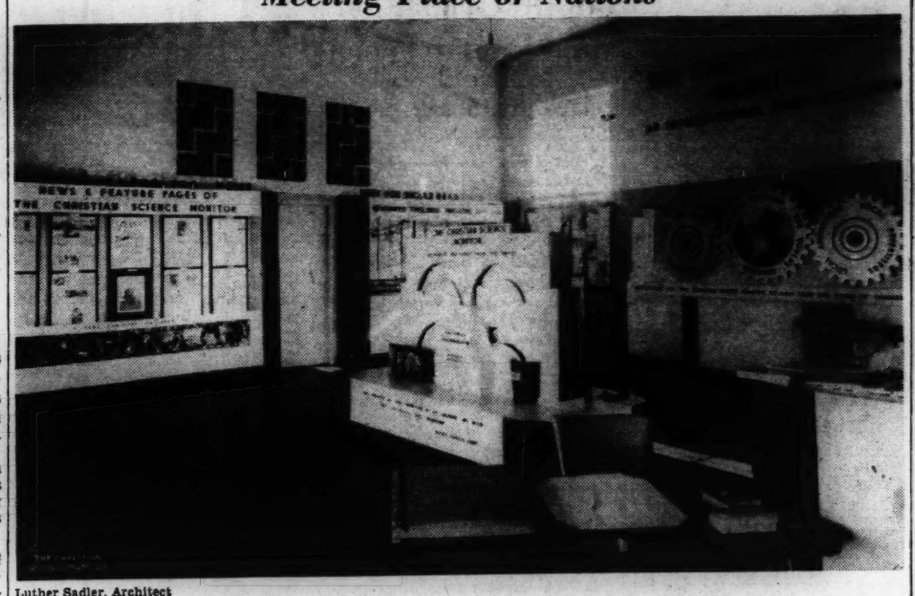
The Automobile Club of Philadelphia has called on local municipalities in this area to take stock of their signs and signals. It has also offered to assist in making traffic surveys and to make suggestions for improvement of intersection and other hazards.

Duplicate Rule Ended In Shenandoah, Penna.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Nov. 28 (AP)—Anthony Radzai, Republican borough council member, changed his mind, and now Shenandoah is back under a one-council government after nine months of bewildering dualism. Mr. Radzai, who clung with the Republican group throughout the struggle for control of the governing body in this colliery town of 20,000, walked over to the Democrats last night, giving them an 8 to 6 margin of power. His action at least temporarily ended the dual government which began with a contested election of a council member last February.

The trouble—ultimately resulting in two police forces and two water works crews along with the two councils—began last winter when Councilman Stanley Grayefsky, Democrat, resigned. He later retracted his letter, but not until a Republican-dominated council had accepted it. The Republicans elected a successor to Mr. Grayefsky. That divided power evenly.

Meeting Place of Nations



Luther Sadler, Architect

Interior, Monitor Pavilion, Texas Centennial Exposition, Dallas

Research Awards Granted By Philosophical Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28—Grants have been awarded during the year by the American Philosophical Society to those engaged in its own work of "promoting useful knowledge." At the autumn general meeting of the society, which began a two-day session yesterday, it was announced that grants had been made to the following:

J. W. Beams of the University of Virginia, for study of the nature of lightning, especially of inter-cloud flashes.

Louis F. Fieser of Harvard University, for investigation of structures of natural products by precision analysis.

Enos E. Witmer of the University of Pennsylvania, for tabulation and study of energy levels of the asymmetrical rotator and the calculation of the magnetic susceptibility of molecular hydrogen by quantum theory, using the wave functions of James and Coolidge.

J. C. Jensen of Nebraska Wesleyan University, for investigation of relation of evaporation from lakes and ponds to rainfall from local thunder storms.

Herbert H. Whetzel of Cornell University, for study of the ciborioideae, a tribe of discomycetous fungi, most of them parasitic.

The Modern Language Association of America for continuation of the Variorum edition of Shakespeare.

Elsa G. Allen of Cornell University, for study of American ornithology before Audubon.

Ruth B. Howland of New York University for study of reciprocal transfers of imaginal disks between drosophila larvae.

Albert Elmer Wood of Cape May Court House, N. J., for study of variation among cricetid rodents of the White River Oligocene.

Joseph Oakland Hirschfelder of Princeton University, for calculation of energy of molecular configurations and the ionization probabilities of simple molecules with the aid of the differential analyzer of the Moore School of Engineering of the University of Pennsylvania.

Frank Montgomery Hull of Harvard University, for investigation on the phylogeny and evolution of the syrphidae based on the fossil and recent genera.

The Union Library Catalog of the Philadelphia Metropolitan Area.

Allan C. G. Mitchell of New York University, for investigating the scattering of slow neutrons with a view to determining more exactly the ration of the scattering probability of that of capture.

Also to Judson Daland of the Philadelphia Institute of Medical Research; Everett S. Wallis of Princeton University; T. T. Chen of Yale University; Thomas Harper Goodspeed of the University of California, and D. H. Wenrich of the University of Pennsylvania, for various medical and biological projects.

Six Years' Study Ends On Combustion of Coal

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28 (AP)—Research workers at Carnegie Institute of Technology marked down on Nov. 21 results of a six-year $425,000 study of how coal burns. They prepared the last of 62 reports of their experiments with coal and invited a group of leaders of coal and railroad industries to come to the institute to learn what they have learned about the fuel. The experiments in a special coal research laboratory—only one of its kind in the United States—will be described to the industrialists Dec. 3.

Dr. H. H. Lowry of the Bell telephone laboratories was picked to direct a staff of two dozen workers in the laboratory when it was established in 1930 by Dr. Thomas S. Baker, then president of the institute. Dr. Lowry assigned his staff this study, "The Mechanism of the Thermal Decomposition of Coal," a problem of prime importance to producers and consumers of coal.

Highway Safety Prize Won by Virginia Girl

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Eleanor Sykes, 12, seventh-grade pupil of Emporia, Va., has been awarded first national honors in a safety essay contest on the subject "A definite program for my community to prevent highway accidents and to promote highway safety." The awards were made by the Highway Education Board, which includes in its membership members of the automotive industry, engineers and government officials.

S. C. Methodists Extend Columbia Fund Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 28—Continuation of the Columbia College endowment campaign until the end of the year, was unanimously agreed upon by the Methodist Episcopal Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at its annual session here. It also re-elected Dr. J. C. Guilds, president of Columbia College, lay leader of the denomination.

Under the campaign $150,000 is sought. It was to have ended within a week. Both the upper and lower South Carolina conferences were asked to raise $10,000 during the next few weeks. The conference closed a two-day session after ministerial appointments had been made for the coming year.

Kreisler Calls Radio 'Disastrous' to Music

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28 (AP)—Fritz Kreisler said today that radio has had a disastrous effect on music as a profession.

Notably "mike-shy" himself, the violinist declared "broadcasting mars what the artist produces, and what the public gets is not the artist's conception, but the radio operator's conception."

Radio "may not have affected the top flight of concert artists," he said, "but it has all but wiped out the rank and file."

The radio makes music too easily obtainable, Mr. Kreisler asserted.

"Those who pay for tickets to a concert and make an effort to attend a recital in a hall have made some sort of sacrifice, however small," he said. "Radio's constant inundation of music in the home tends to cheapen it.

"'I bid three spades,' is no proper accompaniment to a Toscanini broadcast."

Virginia Gets Art Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 28—A. B. Gathright, State treasurer, has received from Gov. George C. Peery a check for $54,750, which represents the payment of a legacy left the State of Virginia by John Barton Payne as a permanent endowment for a purchase of "paintings of real merit" by American artists. They are to be added to the Payne collection of paintings in the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.

Citizens of World Visit Pavilion Of Monitor in Dallas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 28 — Each one of the United States and 33 foreign countries are represented in the registration book of the pavilion of The Christian Science Monitor and other Christian Science publications at the Texas centennial in Dallas, which closes at midnight, Sunday.

Since June 6 this semi-permanent building has been open to visitors from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., and has been providing for them a display room where editorial, advertising, and circulation features of the Monitor are portrayed; a reading room; and a conversation and writing room.

The pavilion which will close with the rest of the centennial, according to present plans will be open next year when the exposition is continued, and during succeeding southwestern expositions which will be held each year on the present site of the centennial.

America Lagging In Social Security, Lady Astor Says

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Lady Astor, American-born British peeress, said yesterday she believes the "Nordic people of Great Britain, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian countries" are Europe's best hope of averting war.

She came here with Lord Astor, British publisher, on the Monarch of Bermuda from a vacation in Bermuda. They will return to England via Toronto, Can.

"The United States is 20 years behind Great Britain in social security and I can't even estimate how far behind it was before Roosevelt," Lady Astor said.

"In England, for example, £3 out of every £5 of an individual's income tax goes to social security taxation."

Referring to the election: "One thing which has been proven is that newspapers have no influence in politics. I'll say that despite the fact my husband owns a newspaper."

Queensland's Wool Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The annual report to Parliament of the Land Administration Board of Queensland makes a lengthy review of the pastoral industries of Queensland and declares that the year 1936 is likely to be a turning point for the sheep and cattle grazing industries of the state, and adds: "It would seem that the steadfast courage, patience and endurance of the people over the last 10 years are at length to be rewarded."

The reports stated that sound wool prices will need to continue for some time. Seasonal conditions, as well as prices, had been against sheepmen, and in many cases losses, not merely of profits, but of capital, have been considerable. The northwestern districts of the state had a particularly bad time and restocking after heavy losses is now the chief problem of that region.

The problem during the recent drought crisis, which affected many more persons than in 1898-1902, was to so conduct administration that the prescribed relief would be promptly forthcoming, and the board lost no time in administering the concessions.

Sheep land rents were immediately reduced 25 per cent without any formality or lengthy procedure, leases were extended, and tenures were adjusted in order to give the Crown tenants and financial institutions a better security to meet the heavy expenditure and substantial losses that were being encountered.

The readjustments covered a total area of 308,407,000 acres. Every land tenure in that area was reviewed and readjusted within an unprecedentedly short period. It had taken more than 70 years of administration to build up the land tenures of the state, and nearly all of them had been considered and adjusted within a few years. The sheep industry gained reductions in rent totaling £520,487.

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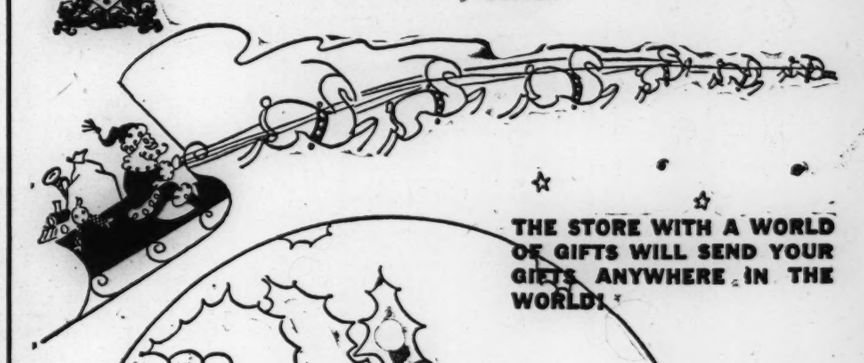

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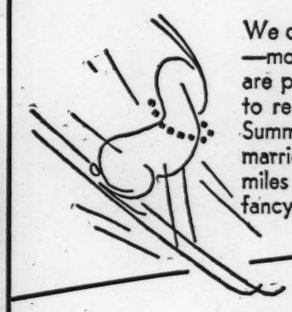


We can help. We did your Christmas shopping very early—months ago in fact. And already our tremendous stocks are potential gift mines—diverse as the people you have to remember, from the ancient aunt you visited on last Summer's trip to the young heir of that classmate who married abroad. Once you've made the purchases, our miles of ribbons and holiday tissues will see them off in fancy dress. Clip the list below, for reference.

The following information furnished by the Post Office Department, shows the latest dates when Christmas packages and letters may be sent from New York. Allow one or two additional days for sending from Boston. Because of various classes of mail, the dates on this sheet have been adjusted to those which include ALL types of mail.

Country	Date	Country	Date	Country	Date
Argentina	Dec. 5	Greece	Dec. 9	Palestine	Dec. 9
Austria	Dec. 9	Grenada	Dec. 11	Panama	Dec. 11
Azores Islands	Dec. 8	Guadeloupe	Dec. 11	Peru	Dec. 9
Bahamas	Dec. 18	Guatemala	Dec. 14	Poland	Dec. 9
Barbados	Dec. 11	Guiana (British)	Dec. 4	Portugal	Dec. 19
Belgium	Dec. 14	Guiana (French)	Dec. 4	Puerto Rico	Dec. 9
Bermuda	Dec. 22	Haiti	Dec. 17	Rumania	Dec. 14
Bolivia	Dec. 4	Honduras	Dec. 14	Salvador	Dec. 14
Brazil	Dec. 5	Hungary	Dec. 9	Scotland	
Bulgaria	Dec. 9	Ireland (Northern)	Dec. 14	Spain (parcel post services suspended)	
Canal Zone	Dec. 18	Irish Free State	Dec. 14	letters	Dec. 9
Chile	Dec. 4	Italy	Dec. 9	St. Kitts	Dec. 11
Colombia	Dec. 19	Jamaica	Dec. 19	Sweden	Dec. 14
Costa Rica	Dec. 12	Latvia	Dec. 9	Switzerland	Dec. 9
Cuba	Dec. 21	Lithuania	Dec. 9	Syria	Dec. 11
Czechoslovakia	Dec. 9	Luxemburg	Dec. 9	Trinidad	Dec. 9
Danzig	Dec. 9	Madeira	Dec. 9	Turkey	Dec. 18
Denmark	Dec. 9	Malta	Dec. 11	Turks Island	Dec. 5
Dominican Republic	Dec. 17	Martinique	Dec. 14	Uruguay	
Ecuador	Dec. 4	Netherlands	Dec. 19	Union of Soviet Republics	Dec. 9
Egypt	Dec. 3	Newfoundland			Dec. 16
England	Dec. 14	Nicaragua (Bluefields)	Dec. 17	Venezuela	
Estonia	Dec. 9	Nicaragua (Corinto)	Dec. 4	Virgin Islands (U.S.)	Dec. 17
France	Dec. 14	Norway	Dec. 9		Dec. 9
Germany	Dec. 14	Paraguay	Dec. 5	Yugoslavia	
Gibraltar	Dec. 9				

FROM PACIFIC COAST PORTS

Country	Date	Country	Date	Country	Date
China	Dec. 5	Japan	Dec. 5	New Zealand	Dec. 5
Hong Kong	Nov. 27	Manchuria	Nov. 28	Philippine Islands	Nov. 27
Hawaii	Dec. 15				

In China parcel post service suspended to the Province of Jehol.

In Manchuria parcel post service suspended except to certain Japanese post offices.

Mail for Honolulu may be mailed Dec. 19.

In sending mail or packages to these countries, it should be kept in mind that these are the dates FROM PACIFIC PORTS. Allowance should be made for this in mailing from Boston.

A nice thing about the whole business is, November charges need not be paid until January . . . so you might as well do local things along with all the distance gifts, and enjoy the complete selections!

Government Picks Its Tenants

The federal urban homestead settlement in Los Angeles area provides one-story frame house and three quarters of an acre of land for each of the families of 140 low-wage earners.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Home-life happiness and contentment are being won by 140 low-wage earners, hand-picked by the Federal Government, to populate with their families two urban homestead settlements on the outskirts of the metropolitan area.

The lucky breadwinners were chosen on a character basis by the Division of Subsistence Homesteads in the Department of the Interior. To each has been given a one-story frame house on three quarters of an acre. The occupants are now busily engaged in beautifying their premises, ploughing the spacious yards, and planting fruit trees, vegetable gardens, and flower beds.

One settlement is situated in El Monte, where 100 acres for 100 families were purchased at approximately $500 an acre in 1934. The other is situated in San Fernando Valley, beyond the Hollywood hills, within five miles of Van Nuys. The latter 40-acre plot was obtained at $350 an acre at the same period.

Housese were erected immediately, some with two and three bedrooms. Occupancy was completed by last fall, when all the 140 signed leases, soon to be exchanged for purchasing contracts extending over 30 years for payment. No down payment was necessary and the current rents of from $12 to $19 a month will continue as the payment amounts, and all the money so far paid will apply upon the purchase price, ranging between $2500 and $3800, plue 3 per cent interest.

Delay in offering the sales contract, according to the supervisor of the two settlements, Mrs. Arline L. Chewning, is the result of a safety policy, making sure that the present tenants are satisfactory and satisfied. With all the homes taken, no changes are expected, the supervisor stated.

The settlers are all employed in city jobs which return them $1200 a year or less a family. This limitation was set in the application requirements, and the opportunities afforded the accepted homesteaders are such that they could inspire envy in workers earning twice that income.

Full-Time Jobs

Settlers have full-time jobs which keep them away from their plots many hours a day. Yet early mornings and long evenings find each worker assisting his family in preparing the ground for stone or seed.

Although no vegetables have yet been raised to assure immediate aid to the family budget, it is expected that no greens will have to be purchased at the near-by market except for special occasions.

Many of the tenants are planting trees of sufficient variety to yield fresh fruits in season and more for canning. El Monte already has bearing walnut trees dotting nearly every yard as remnants of a former orchard.

Mrs. Chewning reported that the average income at El Monte was $85 a month. For a two-bedroom cottage, the rent payment averages $14.50. Water is obtained from two wells sunk on the tract, and a flat rate charge of $1.50 a month made to each householder. Natural gas, electric light and power, and telephone rates are only slightly higher than within the city limits of Los Angeles. Sewerage is obtained by cesspools and sanitary tanks, within 500 feet of the water supply.

The clerks, butchers, truck drivers, pensioned persons, and factory hands buying the El Monte sites will no doubt receive a bargain, Mrs. Chewning added, pointing out that lots adjacent to the settlement are selling at $900 an acre. Furthermore, the county has already donated tar roads, and the improvement program does not call for major expenditures for such things as sidewalks and gutters or light standards.

At the San Fernando Valley settlement, the average income is reported as $95 a month. Several of the 40 are motion-picture studio laborers such as carpenter assistants, nurserymen, and clerks. The Government paid for the road improvements, and the Los Angeles municipal department of water and power is serving the colony, being inside the city limits. Water, for instance, is obtained at a $1 minimum monthly charge.

This settlement is making more demands upon the grooming energy of the inhabitants, since it is situated in a drier sector. No vegetation as yet has taken hold in the fertile soil, which in other parts of the valley has produced record crops in many kinds of fruits and vegetables.

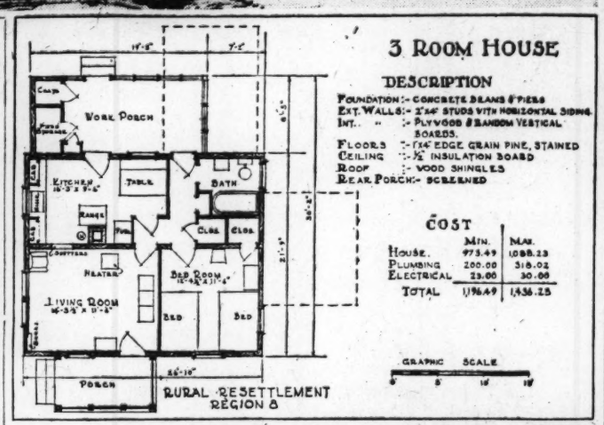
Houses on both plots are highly similar. Of wooden frame, the cottages are lightly colored. Their interiors are plastered, and several have living rooms with rafters exposed in rustic style.

Each Has Automobile

With the possible exception of a few pensioned tenants, every dweller has an automobile. This convenience makes buying centers close at hand, and also enables the commuting workers to save valuable time.

Applicants were encouraged to have families, as most of the present population have children. Schools are close by, and the El Monte tract has a five-acre site reserved for a school building.

Pervading the double project is an air of self-respect and vigorous self-confidence. Grasping an opportunity which their contacts in private industry had failed to provide, the 140 families are setting out to express their gratitude for governmental low-cost housing by creating model communities.



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Public Ultimatum For Strike Truce Spreads in West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28—Demands being made by an impartial public for immediate settlement of the national maritime strike are growing louder and more insistent.

As all business connected with waterborne transportation faces either complete or partial stagnation with the indefinite continuation of the strike, the public, through its churches, newspapers, prominent citizens and business organizations says in effect:

"Settle the strike immediately, peacefully and permanently."

Increase of Relief

One factor in particular which spurs the public demand is the threat of increasing the relief rolls. The march from the waterfront to relief agencies already has begun in this city. Reports from other ports state that not only waterfront workers and seamen are expected on the rolls, but persons from other industries, who may be thrown out of work as the strike continues.

Meanwhile, Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, confers with first one union-employer group and then another, in an effort to secure a foothold for negotiations leading to a permanent settlement.

His efforts recently have been focused on coastwise operators—the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific coast—who virtually had come to an amicable agreement with the marine workers before the strike was called a month ago.

Food for Alaska

He also has been in constant conference with union and employer leaders along with O. F. Ohlson, head of the Alaska railroad, who has presidential authority to secure ships to carry supplies north for winter residents of Alaska.

Because it was believed by many that President Roosevelt would intervene before he left for the Pan-American peace conference, the public at first remained quiet, but is voicing vigorous protest now.

The Daily Commercial News of San Francisco stated, "The history of every important strike reveals one fact, viz: a settlement is never brought about until the public, or 'We the People,' who are the innocent victims, rise in vigorous protest and demand that something be done about it."

The Commercial News solution would be to call into meeting representatives of every business, industry, civic and other activity in the metropolitan area and forcefully demand that both sides negotiate a settlement.

The San Francisco News has offered two solutions:

1. The Federal Government should set up a permanent mediation board similar to the railway mediation board. 2. Creation of a port committee to supervise the hiring and disciplining of workers. This committee to contain one or more representatives from each side and one outside member to be designated by the Department of Labor.

This setup they recommend on an experimental basis for six months. It is known that Mr. McGrady has been working with both sides on some such an idea, but his committee would be permanent and there would be one in every port.

The San Francisco Chronicle has offered no plan for settlement, but its editorial comment indicates it favors the national mediation board idea.

N. C. Secretary Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 28—Charles G. Powell, who had served as private secretary to Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus since his inauguration, in January, 1933, was appointed secretary of state by the Governor to fill out the unexpired term of Stacy W. Wade, who has been appointed federal social security chief for North Carolina. Mr. Powell will serve only until Jan. 1, when Thad Eure, newly-elected secretary of state, will be inaugurated.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

and grant those wages and working conditions demanded on the Pacific coast.

Strike leaders see in this development the first split in the solid, adamantine front of east coast shipowners. They also see an important victory over the International Seamen's Union, since the insurgents have so established their power that owners have signed a pact with them

The jubilant insurgent leader, Joseph Curran said:

"Today's action constitutes the birth of the Maritime Federation of the East Coast."

Security—Legal Protest Against Act Filed

Texas Corporation is filing a protest against the Social Security Act, offices of the company said today, describing the move as "purely a precautionary legal formality," according to the Associated Press.

A spokesman for the company explained the step as follows: "The company is not protesting nor in any way opposed to the Social Security Act, but our attorneys are of the opinion that if the act is declared unconstitutional, the only way to secure refunds of monies paid in is to file protest now.

The Social Security Act is headed for a court test, since several companies have already filed suit. Most notable of the plaintiffs, perhaps, is the Hoosac Mills Corporation of Massachusetts. The Hoosac Mills company tilted successfully with the New Deal when it led the legal offensive that plowed under the AAA.

Spain—Loyalists Open Drive in North

A sweeping loyalist offensive along the whole Bay of Biscay coast, aimed probably at San Sebastian, starts without warning. Loyalists claim success in their attacks on the insurgent strongholds of Grado, Vitoria and Tolosa; they claim to have captured Valdupo. An attack is also launched against the northern stronghold of Ovideo, nod held by the rebels. The rebels deny loyalist claims, while admitting heavy fighting in the northern area.

Simultaneously, a loyalist counter-offensive is begun on the flank of the Madrid besiegers. The Government forces concentrated around Toledo are seeking to cut the rebels off from their communication lines and supply depots. This maneuver constitutes a real threat to the rebels, who are virtually an island of aggression surrounded by hostile people fighting for the overnment they voted into power.

Rebels continue handicapped by zero visibility that keeps their planes from effective operation.

U.-S. Shows Peace Plan Not Exclusive

(Continued from Page 1)

and machinery may be set up. That must come later, at Buenos Aires. But he indicated time and again that a major purpose of the American conference was to set up an example that would be useful in other continents. And he hinted at the lines along which effort may be made.

Saying that peace prevailing in the Americas was not enough, he added that "this condition must be made permanent," and "all instrumentalities for the maintenance of peace must be consolidated and reinforced. We cannot countenance aggression—from wheresoever it may come."

Peace Instrumentalities

The instrumentalities of peace in the Americas are of two types: strictly continental undertakings, like the various pacts adopted through Pan American conferences, or world undertakings like the League of Nations covenant and the Pact of Paris, to both of which a big majority of the American nations have adhered. President Roosevelt literally called for the consolidation and reinforcement of "all instrumentalities"—thus again placing the Buenos Aires work on the very broadest scale.

His reference to aggression was also a studied one. There has been talk of a new nonaggression pact, perhaps using the familiar Roosevelt definition of aggression as the crossing of a frontier by an armed force, and the words, "Aggression—from wheresoever it may come," is a plain reference to a subject widely discussed in the South American press—possible attempts at expansion, economically or politically, of various "hungry dictatorships" on American soil.

No Threat in Solidarity

After his reference to Canada—in a sentence in itself not concretely meaningful — President Roosevelt went on to say that "solidarity among the American states in the cause of peace constitutes no threats to other regions or races. The honorable adherence to solemn agreements among us will harm no other continent. On the contrary, the more firmly peace is established in this hemisphere, the more closely we live up to the spirit as well as the letter of our agreements, the better it will be for the rest of the world."

The President's fine sentences on the "glories of interdependence" apply in the case of numerous South American countries just as fully to their connections with Europe. He said: "Economically, we supply each other's needs; intellectually, we maintain a constant, a growing exchange of culture, of science, and of thought; spiritually, the life of each can well enrich the life of all. We are showing in international relations what we have long known in private relations—that good neighbors make a good community."

A reference to "nations of the world . . . laying weapons aside" is taken by some to hint at a possible armaments holiday, rumor of which has been in the air for some weeks, attributed as a proposal President Roosevelt might take.

Apart from the declaration against aggression from any source, the Chief Executive significantly touched on the advantages of democracy. This is a delicate subject. Several Latin-American countries have for many years eschewed all save the outward trappings of democracy. But especially in the last two or three years, the propaganda of European fascism has been persistent in Latin America. The President, therefore, was meaningful in saying:

"Your first concern, like ours, is peace—for we know that war destroys, not only human lives and human happiness, but destroys as well the ideals of individual liberty and of the democratic form of representative government which is the goal of all the American republics.

"I think I can say that if in the generation to come we can live without war, democratic government throughout the Americas will prove its complete ability to raise the standards of life for those millions who cry for opportunity today. The motto of war is: 'Let the strong survive; let the weak die.' The motto of peace is, 'Let the strong help the weak to survive.'"

ABOARD THE U. S. S. CHESTER AT SEA, Nov. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt, already at work on his second major speech in South America, sailed southward today for Buenos Aires and the Pan-American Peace Conference.

At a press conference the President declared the question of organization of an American league of nations would not come up at the Buenos Aires meeting.

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Mexico to Add 50,000 Farmers To Regular Army

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 28 (AP)—Farmers bearing rifles soon will swell Mexico's army to the 100,000 mark. Armed agrarian units numbering 50,000 men will be incorporated into the army Dec. 1.

Nominally "reserves," the "soldados campesinos," actually will be used side by side with an approximately equal number of regulars to police the country—the chief use to which this country's relatively small army is put. Organization of the agrarian reserves was started April 1 this year.

Under regular army officers, rural residents were given rudimentary military instruction so they might defend their homes against bandits, protect teachers expounding the Government's socialistic education from "cristero" rebels and generally keep order in sparsely inhabited regions.

Mexico's army, in one early year of the Republic, took for itself one and one half times the total government revenues, but revolutionary governments of the last few years, recalling that army uprisings were the core of most successful revolutions, have been steadily cutting down the war and navy department appropriations.

Whereas 1929 saw 103,000,000 pesos (the peso is currently quoted at 3.60 to the United States dollar) spent upon the armed forces, the 1930 appropriation was cut to 86,000,000 pesos, in 1931 to 67,000,000 pesos, and the three following years to just over 60,000,000 pesos each.

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White Winter

THE mist closed down about us, a billowing icy gray fog that swept across one's face with a searing touch and closed in the view to a few scanty yards of mottled gray and white road, ice and snow intermingled, a few yards of rough slate field-walls or the untidy hedges of the north. The snow lay on the sloping pastures, and the wire fences of the hen-runs were white lace against the drifting, shifting gray. The dark slate farmsteads of the Lake District loomed up unexpectedly out of the mist, frozen buildings, doors and windows closed, and only a trail of smoke from the kitchen telling of the life within. No animals wandered in the yards; the dogs were by the fire, the hens had stayed indoors. Only the fell-sheep scraped for food among the snow against which their gray coats looked black, or galloped up the road ahead of the car, helplessly clumsy in the thick blankets of their wool.

The beech woods of Coniston arched above the road, every twig rimmed in frozen fog; and through them occasionally the water appeared close at hand, dark and so still that only a flock of drifting mallard told that this was water and not ice. They floated buoyantly, compact small creatures with heads turned along their backs or drawn in between their shoulders, the green heads of the drakes brilliant in the colorless mist. All colors took on a new vividness, the green rhododendrons under the white lace of the trees, the coppery leaves of the beech-hedges. Beside the way some trees lay new-felled, the trunks gray-green, the freshly cut butts peach-color, and on a slope a scarlet wood-lorry was drawn up a side lane under a clump of white-trunked birches, whose frail twigs were furred with rime.

* * *

THE ROAD CLIMBED. Overhead the fog brightened and took on a pale blue tinge, and then unexpectedly we plunged out of the mist into bright sunlight. Beneath, the valleys were hidden in fog through which only the dark tops of woods pushed up into sight, gray islands in a white sea. Around us the little sloping fields were deep in snow, patterned by coppery bracken which had broken down into little arched tents; and above were the mountains, white and sharp in the clear air, with dark plantations creeping in straight-edged blocks up the slopes. Then we passed the crest; and below us the tarn was spread among its woods, a gray sheet of ice where people slid to and fro on ringing skates.

We crunched down the slope and spread our belongings on a little island with two spruce trees, some dwarf juniper and a tiny American hemlock. Already there were a score of people on the ice, scarring the glassy surface with the white scratches of their skates as they swept around the curving edges of the tarn, avoiding the clouded uncertain ice where the springs came in, skirting the islands with their heavy green banks of rhododendron and the patches of rush that furred the shallows. The sun was warm, the air was still, and the brilliance of those snow-bound slopes was more stimulating than a bright day in summer. Here the spruce woods came down to the water's edge, and two tall trees, victims of the autumnal gales, had fallen and lay with their green tops thrust out across the shallows. Through the forest ran gray-brown lines and patches, like the scars of wandering fires, the leafless ranks of the larches. The islands and the opposite slope had more unfamiliar conifers, Scotch pine and hemlock, Weymouth pine and Sitka spruce, redwood and Pacific yew, and American cedar, strangely out of place in that English scene. And all around, against a background of vivid blue sky, were the white humps of the mountains, miles distant, but seeming near at hand in the Alpine clarity of that perfect morning.

* * *

HERE AND THERE the ice was marked with the indistinct footprints of deer or sheep which had crept across the shallows to the islands. Ice and snow rarely last long among the Lakes; the sheep winter happily on the high fell, and the roe-deer, unencouraged and little protected, linger here and there among the wooded patches on the hills. But in general English snows are barren of footprints, except for the rabbits of the lowlands and the similar tracks in miniature of the leaping wood-mice, the three-toed trail of a running partridge ending in a flurry, and the knife-like cuts of his wing-tips; and on the ridge of the fell the clean tracks of loping foxes, each footprint raised like a mushroom above the bare rock which the wind has elsewhere swept of its dry snow. Everywhere human footprints weave among the hills, the shepherd and his dog gathering their flocks to the lower pastures, the fell-walkers tracking up to each peak.

The first exhilaration of the skating was passing, the exploration of the lake was concluded. Only the beginners continued to sway perilously up the smooth ice, their thoughts turned downward upon their wobbling skates. The expert gyrated upon one leg; the games-minded brought out hockey-sticks or dry branches and chased bits of wood aimlessly up and down the ice; the serious retired to hidden corners and went through wild contortions in learning to skate backward, or revolved round and round upon one leg with an air of wooden dignity, beating out circular paths after the fashion of tethered goats. Spaniels chased each other with unconvincing fierceness, racing energetically across the smooth surface. A boy with a bicycle rode slowly across the ice; for now men and lads from the farms and villages were gathering, the young skating awkwardly, the old swinging along with the unforgotten efficiency acquired in the colder winters of a generation ago.

* * *

A FAINT BREEZE blew up the lake, a faint grayness tinged the sun; and presently, like a cold flood, the fog overflowed the lower lip of the valley and rolled down upon the tarn, overwhelming everything in thick gray mist. One skated blindly, groping for landmarks along the wooden banks, hearing the ice sing under invisible skates, seeing the dark figures of skaters sweep out of the mist and disappear again.

J. S. ERSKINE

BY PERMISSION OF THE ARTIST TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN OLD BRIDGE IN AMSTERDAM: *A Crayon Drawing by Daan de Lange*

THE tree-bordered canals, the high, narrow bridges in the inner central part of the town of Amsterdam, and the old gable-roofed houses have a particular charm for those who like to linger in the quiet atmosphere of bygone ages. Daan de Lange is one who values the past. This widely appreciated Dutch artist has, in recent years, devoted himself to drawing in black crayon. He does not just copy what is before his eyes, nor does he find his subject in actual landscape or town views. All his work now is done from memory. It is the result of his mental and emotional reaction to things seen, his dreams, the sublimated picture of nature and the objects about him.

Daan de Lange's works have been exhibited recently at The Hague and Amsterdam, where they won the almost unanimous appreciation of the art critics. Several of the Dutch museums have acquired a number of his crayon drawings.

Memory

I HAVE forgot so many things I knew:
Brave poems; tunes; the names that go with faces
Met casually; rules; facts; crisp names of places.
The name of one town that I journeyed through
Where a gold dome gleamed—Albany or Lansing—
I cannot tell, I have forgot. I know
Only that there was wind that whipped the snow
In powdery swirls, and that small birds came dancing
Out of cold skies to drift past a bright dome
That held the glint of winter sunlight. These
Live in my memory: bird flight, dark trees
Etched sharp against a red sunset, the foam
Of wind-blown snow, the pooled light. I remember
Nothing but these out of that lost December.

LEONA AMES HILL

The Passing of an Inland Port

THE village of Berwick which she (Sarah Orne Jewett) was growing to know had been built at the head of the tidewater of the Piscataqua River, a dozen miles up from Portsmouth. Just below the village this is joined by the Salmon River, and with the great inflow from the sea the two make a magnificent stream, bordered on its seaward course by high wooded banks of dark pines and hemlocks and long green fields that slope gently to lines of willows at the water's edge. Above tidewater the two rivers are barred by successive falls. You hear the noise of them by night in the village like the sound of the sea, and this good water power so near the coast, beside a great salmon fishery famous among the Indians, had brought the first English settlers to the town as early as 1627.

Shipbuilding had become the powerful trade. A little way up the shore from Sarah's house was the shipyard, and not very many years before she was born new vessels had been launched there. Her grandfather was part owner of most of them, and the names of the ships Perseverance and Pactolus, the barque Sea Duck, the brigs Hero and John Henry, and the schooner Dart had all been familiar to her from babyhood. Her grandfather, Theodore Furber Jewett, was a sea captain. . . .

Sarah kept rich memories of him. Her ears had been quick to hear the news of a ship's having come into port, and she delighted in the elderly captains with their sea-tanned faces who came to report upon their voyages, and to dine cheerfully and heartily with her grandfather, an eager listener to their exciting tales of great storms on the Atlantic, and winds that blew from north-about, and good bargains in Havana, or Barbadoes, or Havre. Sarah listened eagerly too. Her grandfather seemed to be a citizen of the whole geography. . . .

She heard too of the great excitement in Portsmouth when French ships came in looking like gardens, for the Frenchmen had lettuces for salads and flowers growing in boxes that were fastened on the decks. Some time later this story took on significance for Sarah. She found an exquisite little water-color painting of a carnation, with the quaintly written request that charming Sally will sometimes think of poor Ribère, who will never forget her. That was all that was left of a tender friendship between a gallant young Frenchman and her grandmother. Sarah found it once among her grandmother's copy books and letters. . . .

The Civil War began. From that time the old village life was at an end. The provincial character was fading out. Shipping had long been at a disadvantage, and no more bronzed captains came to dine now and bringing great red jars of olives from the Indies, and bags of filberts or oranges to delight a child. Sarah remembered thinking it very odd that the smooth green bank where the dandelions were so bright in the spring should still be called the shipyard, and wondering why old people kept referring to that corner of the town as the Lower Landing, since nothing seemed ever to land except the fleets that she and the others built of chips and shingles. Once in a great while a stray packet or a gundalow with its high, peaked lateen sail still brought some freight up the river, but the shipwright's hammer would never be heard again. Berwick was no longer an inland port, a busy artery between Santo Domingo and London.—FRANCIS OTTO MATTHIESSEN, in "Sarah Orne Jewett." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Provincial French Market

WE SPENT the day watching people coming to, going from, and attending the market. At every road leading into the city was an *Agent d'Octrois*, or tax collector. It is a custom throughout France, this levying on all provisions entering the towns. Frequently a boulevard is the dividing line, one side being within the pale and the other not. Cross the street and buy a half-dozen oranges, and you pay for the privilege when you cross back.

As each farmer entered Redon he had his declaration ready, received a pink, blue, yellow or green tag, and entered the throng in the Place. Some of them came in two-wheeled carts, with baskets of butter, eggs or chickens, or an animal small enough to be accommodated; and any woman whose hands were not occupied with the care of these things, or with the driving, was invariably knitting. By far the majority walked, leading their stock behind them or prodding it on before, or changing their heavy baskets from arm to arm as they swung along.

We had been seeing different sorts of bonnets from the day of starting, but here was the first suggestion of uniformity of costume. Up to this point we had thought the full-grown men wearing little round hats with flowing velvet streamers were confined to post-cards. They were by no means on every man, nor was the long blue or black blouse, but neither was uncommon.

The "handkerchief" which is draped across the shoulders and plaited away from the neck at the back was almost universal among the women. This, like the apron, was of all colors and texture, but there was no difference in the arrangement.—From "A Vagabond Voyage Through Brittany," by MRS. LEWIS CHASE. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

No Condemnation of the Real Creation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS no part of the burden carried by the human race presses more heavily upon it than does condemnation. Yet in the first chapter of Genesis, the spiritual account of God's perfect creation, there is nothing said about it. In fact, the record states (Genesis 1:31), "And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good." Nothing there to condemn or to be condemned!

In the second or allegorical account of creation, however, after a mist had gone up from the earth, and material sense had begun to produce dreams and hallucinations, man is misrepresented as having immediately fallen into sin, and as having been condemned by God to till the soil, to labor in the dust of materiality and support himself by his own painful efforts. Unfortunately, scholastic theology has upheld this allegory as a true account of creation, and so humanity has seemed to sink into the morass of sin, disease, and poverty, with death as the only escape from a state of affairs which may finally become unendurable.

In the light of the New Testament teaching, it seems amazing that this misapprehension and its crushing influence should have continued through the centuries. Let us see how Christ Jesus handled this belief of God's condemnation of man. In the first place he knew that the real man cannot fall from his true state as a child of God. He accepted the first record of creation, and taught that God is Spirit, the perfect Father; that man is God's perfect son, the exact likeness of the Father. This at once gave freer rein to right thought and activity, for it removed the stultifying belief that no matter how hard one tried to be good, it would not be possible to succeed very well under the supposed divine condemnation. No wonder a system of idolatry and propitiation of false gods arose from such false beliefs.

There are enlightening instances where the Master removed the world's condemnation from an individual. When the palsied man was brought to him, and he told him that his sins were forgiven, the Master was aware of the scribes' reluctance to admit that he had power to forgive sins, and he uttered these healing words (Matthew 9:5): "For whether is easier, to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise, and walk?" What exactly was the purport of this saying, and what are we to do when faced by sin in ourselves and others? Are we simply to ignore it? Certainly Christ Jesus did not do that. One gets the right answer to a problem not by ignoring a mistake, but by correcting it.

Christian Science, the discovery of Mary Baker Eddy, makes this point perfectly clear. It shows that Christ Jesus was demonstrating the divine Principle of exact Science, which never fails to heal when intelligently applied to human problems. Sin may, in fact must be, condemned—destroyed—but not the individual. The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, says on page 487, "The believer and belief are one and are mortal." As the belief is dispelled by knowing the truth about God, man, and the universe, we more clearly see, in place of the false believer, God's true witness. Transformation, not annihilation, is the regenerating process of Christian Science.

When he healed Peter's wife's mother of a fever, Christ Jesus rebuked the fever, not the woman. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 210), "Jesus healed sickness and sin by one and the same metaphysical process." Personal condemnation rouses all the retaliatory impulses of the carnal mind. Compassion, condemnation's opposite, abashes, humbles, and quiets, being allied to purity, which is an effectual rebuke to sin. One reason why we sometimes become so disturbed over the sins of others, is that we ourselves are believing in the reality of evil. Too often we may stand more or less helpless because, like those who brought to Christ Jesus the woman taken in adultery, we lack the purity and compassion that were his. But we can always purify our own consciousness, and with a humble and contrite heart lift up our thought until we realize man's at-one-ment with divine Mind's ideal. Then we shall see in the clear light of divine Love that all is lovely and of good report; and as we are thus purged and strengthened the belief that sin is real, either as our own or as our brother's, loses its hold upon us.

It does not always seem easy to reach that spiritual height from which, however sternly sin may need rebuke, we can see only God's image and likeness instead of its sordid opposite; but nothing short of this vision of the real man will achieve salvation for the race. Surely, with the example of Christ Jesus before us, and the absolute certainty of the power of divine Truth as operative in Christian Science, we have ample encouragement and incentive. After all, good is omnipresent, omnipotent, and omniscient, and nothing unlike God has any real existence. In Science and Health (p. 331) we read, "Everything in God's universe expresses Him."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Aucune Condamnation de la Création réelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS le fardeau que porte la race humaine, c'est peut-être la condamnation qui représente l'élément le plus pénible. Cependant le premier chapitre de la Genèse, récit spirituel de la parfaite création de Dieu, ne mentionne pas la condamnation. Au fait, voici ce que déclare la Bible (Genèse 1:31): "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait, et il vit que cela était très bien." Il n'y a rien qui condamne et rien de condamnable dans l'œuvre divine!

Néanmoins le second récit de la création—récit allégorique—parle d'une vapeur montant de la terre; le sens matériel commence à produire des rêves et des hallucinations, puis immédiatement l'homme semble déchoir: on le représente à tort comme tombant dans le péché, comme subissant la condamnation de Dieu en vertu de laquelle il doit cultiver la terre, c'est-à-dire peiner dans la poussière de la matérialité et s'entretenir par ses laborieux efforts. Malheureusement, la théologie scolastique a donné son appui à cette allégorie qu'elle a prise pour le vrai récit de la création; en conséquence, l'humanité s'est apparemment enfoncée dans le marécage du péché, de la maladie, de la misère, sans autre perspective que la mort pour échapper à des conditions qui finissent par devenir intolérables.

Étant donné ce qu'enseigne le Nouveau Testament, on a peine à concevoir que cette méprise et son influence déprimante aient persisté au cours des siècles. Voyons comment le Christ Jésus traitait la croyance que Dieu a condamné l'homme. Tout d'abord le Maître savait que l'homme réel ne peut déchoir de son véritable état en tant que fils de Dieu. Il acceptait le premier récit de la création. Il enseignait que Dieu est l'Esprit, le Père parfait; que l'homme est l'enfant parfait de Dieu, l'exacte ressemblance du Père. Cette admission donnait tout de suite plus de champ à la pensée et à l'activité justes, car elle écartait la croyance paralysante que malgré les plus grands efforts pour être bon, la réussite n'était guère possible étant donné la prétendue condamnation divine. Il n'est pas étonnant que des croyances aussi fausses aient engendré des théories idolâtres d'après lesquelles il fallait apaiser les faux dieux.

Certains exemples bien faits pour nous éclairer montrent comment le Maître écartait dans des cas individuels la condamnation du monde. Lorsqu'on plaça devant lui un paralytique, il dit à cet homme que ses péchés étaient pardonnés; le Maître se rendait compte que les scribes admettaient difficilement son pouvoir de pardonner les péchés; aussi prononça-t-il ces mots de guérison (Matthieu 9:5): "Lequel est le plus aisé de dire: Tes péchés te sont pardonnés... ou de dire: Lève-toi et marche... ?" Quelle était l'exacte portée de cette parole, et que devons-nous faire lorsque soit chez nous-mêmes soit chez autrui le péché se présente à nous? Devons-nous simplement prétendre l'ignorer? Ce n'était certainement pas ainsi qu'agissait le Christ Jésus. La vraie réponse à un problème s'obtient non pas en fermant les yeux sur une faute, mais en la corrigeant.

La Science Chrétienne découverte par Mary Baker Eddy rend ce point parfaitement clair. Elle fait voir que Jésus le Christ démontrait le divin Principe d'une Science exacte qui ne manque jamais de guérir lorsqu'on l'applique avec compréhension aux problèmes humains. C'est le péché, non l'individu, qu'on peut et même qu'on doit condamner—détruire. Le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mrs. Eddy, déclare à la page 487: "Celui qui croit ne fait qu'un avec sa croyance et tous deux sont mortels." Connaître la vérité concernant Dieu, l'homme et l'univers, dissipe la croyance; et dès lors nous voyons plus clairement le vrai témoin de Dieu à la place de la personne qui croit faussement. La transformation et non pas l'annihilation, représente le procédé régénérateur en Science Chrétienne.

Lorsqu'il guérit d'une fièvre la belle-mère de Pierre, le Christ Jésus réprouva la fièvre et non la femme. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*ibid.*, p. 210): "Jésus guérit la maladie et le péché par le même et unique procédé métaphysique." Toutes les impulsions vengeresses de l'entendement charnel sont excitées par la condamnation personnelle. La compassion qui en est l'opposé confond l'orgueil, rend humble et calme; car elle s'apparente à la pureté qui réprouve le péché d'une manière efficace. Si les péchés d'autrui semblent quelquefois nous bouleverser, c'est notamment parce que nous croyons à la réalité du mal. Trop souvent en face du mal nous paraissons plus ou moins impuissants parce que la pureté et la compassion du Maître nous font défaut; dans ce cas nous ressemblons à ceux qui lui amenèrent une femme prise en flagrant délit d'adultère. Mais nous pouvons toujours purifier notre propre conscience; d'un cœur humble et contrit, nous pouvons élever nos pensées jusqu'à ce que nous comprenions que l'homme fait un avec l'idéal du divin Entendement. Alors à la lumière de l'Amour divin nous verrons que tout est aimable et a bonne réputation; dans la mesure où nous sommes ainsi purifiés et fortifiés, la croyance que le péché est réel, soit chez nous soit chez autrui, perd toute emprise sur nous.

Il ne semble pas toujours facile d'atteindre les hauteurs spirituelles d'où nous arrivons à voir, malgré les aspects les plus réprouvables du péché, seulement l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu et non leur contraire sordide; mais cette vision de l'homme réel est indispensable au salut de la race humaine. Sans doute l'exemple du Christ Jésus et la certitude absolue du pouvoir de la Vérité divine opérant en Science Chrétienne nous encouragent et nous stimulent abondamment. Après tout, le bien est omniprésent, omnipotent, omniscient, et rien de dissemblable à Dieu ne peut avoir d'existence réelle. Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 331), nous trouvons ce passage: "Toutes choses dans l'univers de Dieu expriment Dieu."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Parents and Older Children Reading Together

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Bridging the Gaps With Books

Grown-Ups and 'Teen-Age Children Finding in Them a Common Interest

Last of Three Saturday Articles on Children's Reading

By Ethel C. Ince

Editor of the Children's and Young Folks' Pages of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY parents, aunts and uncles who had found the girls and boys in their families "growing away" from them are bridging the gap with books.

As high school interests and demands lead farther afield from the preoccupations of childhood, it often happens that children and parents seem to lose touch with one another. This is a period when interests begin to be shared on a more intellectual basis, and the adjustment may seem as difficult to parents as to children. The child is trying to reach a more mature approach to topics, events and people than it has yet made its own. But the completely accepted viewpoints of its elders often seem to it too rigid and without room for the change and expansion which it is the very nature of youth to seek.

Good books form a kind of halfway house where parents and children may meet. There they may share their enjoyment in characters and events of which they read and engage in discussions about them that may be as helpful to the adults in revising such of their own opinions as they find to be moss-grown as they should be in helping the children to a better appreciation of values.

The Grown-Ups Enter Into the Experience

An aunt and uncle whose nephew lived with them found an entirely new experience entering their lives when they began to read books which the boy brought home from the school library. Neither of them had had any particular interest in literature before, but, feeling that they would be better companions for the boy if they could discuss what he was reading, they began to keep up with him in his list of required reading for high school.

To their own surprise, they enjoyed the books, instead of finding them dull as they had expected. They were astonished, too, at the way in which their interests broadened as a result of their reading and at the new ideas and impressions they gained through it.

Besides the delightful community of interest which was built up in this home through reading, the boy gained a new sense of the dignity of his school work when he saw the eagerness with which his aunt and uncle read the books on his list.

Another adult who turned to books to help her reach her child was a mother whose young daughter had been away at boarding school in another country for three years. When the girl came home at last for a long vacation, her mother found herself quite a stranger to the child's interests. In this dilemma, she sought advice from someone who had wide experience with children's books to help her find, through reading, a gateway through which she and the child could share their experiences.

High Adventure

It was interesting to notice the humility with which the adults in both these homes approached the subject of the child's reading. They did not, with sighs of reluctance, give themselves over to the prospect of "reading down" to the child's level; they approached it as though embarking on high adventure—which they really were doing.

For having started on this voyage to explore reading for older girls and boys, one may be astonished at the wide variety of subjects and styles of writing to be had among junior books. One's taste does not have to be modified to accept a diet of school stories, informational books and weak fiction.

Girls and boys of the "teen ages" have a growing interest in people and events that opens to authors of junior books the field of biography and the historical novel as well as stories of travel and contemporary life. Many of the books written especially for them are equal in literary and dramatic quality and insight to some of the finest books written for an adult audience.

Indeed, in book lists for these older girls and boys, books for children and adults often overlap. Of the 700 books which should be in every American home library, according to the book list compiled for the National Book Fair, held recently in New York City, one title in every nine is suitable for girls and boys in their high school years. The list was compiled by a group of distinguished literary critics from suggestions made by many persons who are prominent in American life and letters, and it shows a wide catholicity of taste.

One may start an acquaintance with the new books that are published for children through book reviews by writers of acknowledged taste and experience in that work. The field of children's books today is so important that many writers of talent and discrimination are devoting much of their time to reviewing and criticizing them. "Reading Menus for Young People," by May Lamberton Becker, forms a delightful introduction to many of the older favorites if one is not already familiar with them.

An excellent critical review of children's literature, that not only tells which books are especially good, but what it is that makes them so—and why others are commonplace—is "The Horn Book," published in Boston six times a year.

With an enthusiasm for children's books and a discriminating knowledge of them, one finds opportunities of leading children to the enjoyment of reading for itself and of introducing them to the wide field of good books that lie outside the schools' lists of required reading.

Many of these books for older children have passages of such beauty that it is a temptation to quote them as an example of the quality of writing that is being done in the junior field. Here is a paragraph from "Young Walter Scott," a biography by Elizabeth Janet Grey:

> He turned for a last look at the castle. The shadows were deepening around its feet, but the sun lay golden on its empty towers. He had again that feeling that had come to him one day on the top of the abbey and once more when he was reading ballads under the plane tree in the garden, a sense of the heart-tearing beauty and bravery of the olden times, the impact of their reality. He was the knight riding forth with a plume in his helmet and his sword hanging from his belt; he was the lady watching from the window of her bower as long as her lord was in sight; he was the little page boy who saw his master's horse returning with the empty saddle. And he was Walter Scott, seeing what they saw and feeling what they felt so keenly that his ribs fairly pinched his swelling heart.

As Signposts For a Literary Trip

As signposts for a preliminary excursion into the realm of literature for older girls and boys, here are a dozen titles that indicate the fascinations and expansiveness of the road ahead:

Betsy's Napoleon, by Jeanette Eaton. A fine true tale of a girl who knew Napoleon Bonaparte on St. Helena. Morrow. $2.50.

Uncharted Ways, by Caroline Dale Snedeker. A romance of early days in Massachusetts that led to the founding of a new settlement on Nantucket Island. Doubleday Doran. $2.

Swords on the Sea, by Agnes Danforth Hewes. This is a story of Venice of the thirteenth century and of the building of her Corn Fleet. Knopf. $3.

Audubon, by Constance Rourke. A distinguished biography of the great artist and naturalist that takes the reader along frontier trails and waterways; written in a fascinating style. Harcourt. $3.

Ten Thousand Leagues Over the Sea, by William Albert Robinson. The story of a young man who realized his boyhood's dream of sailing around the world in a small boat. Harcourt. $3.

The Young Tentmaker, by Youel B. Mirza. A life of a Persian boy who was born to the trade of tentmaker and became one of the world's greatest poets—Omar Khayyam. Lothrop. $2.

Drums of Monmouth, by Emma Gelders Sterne. A novel of the American Revolution written with interest and distinction. Dodd Mead. $2.50.

Fortnight South of Skye, by L. A. G. Strong. Experiences of two boys who spent a vacation in a fishing town on the west coast of Scotland. Loring & Mussey. $1.75.

The Story of English Life, by Amabel Williams-Ellis and F. J. Fisher. A new economic and social history, entertainingly written and significantly illustrated. Coward-McCann. $3.75.

Sea Lanes; Man's Conquest of the Ocean, by M. D. Stevers and Jonas Pendlebury. The story of seafaring—now and in ancient times. Minton. $3.75.

The Road to Cathay, by Merriam Sherwood and Elmer Mantz. A tale of thirteenth-century Asia, as Marco Polo and his contemporaries saw it. Macmillan. $3.50.

The Codfish Musket, by Agnes Danforth Hewes. An absorbing story of America in Jeffersonian times. Doubleday Doran. $2.

Photo by Lewis H. Hine. Courtesy of the American Library Association

A Gift to a Child

He who gives a child a book
  Gives that child a sweeping look
Through its pages,
  Down the ages;
Gives that child a ship to sail
  Where the far adventurers hail
Down the sea of destiny;
  Gives that child a vision, wide
As the skies where stars abide,
  Clear and wide
Through the night;
  Gives that child great dreams to dream
Sunlit ways that flash and gleam
  Where the sages
Tramp the ages.

WILLIAM LE ROY STIDGER
In the Journal of the National Education Association

Clara Elizabeth's Budget

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Missouri

Dear Editor:

Since the question of allowances for children comes up periodically, especially when there are not many weeks left before gift time, perhaps the following will contain some helpful suggestions. Clara Elizabeth has been my neighbor for some months. She is nine and receives an allowance of 10 bright new pennies a week. After a period of experimenting, she has decided her spending schedule shall follow as closely as possible the following:

Her share of her Sunday School contribution	.02
Christmas fund	.02
School supplies	.03
Sweets	.01
Miscellaneous	.02

Quite often one or both of the miscellaneous pennies found their way into the Christmas fund, so that by the second week of November last year, she had $1.05 to spend on gifts. Her mother explained the wisdom of careful and early planning if relatives and friends were to be pleasantly remembered. After much looking into catalogues and hunting in dime stores, Clara Elizabeth decided to invest her $1.05 as follows:

10 narcissus bulbs @ .03 for grandma, two aunts, her teacher, and a neighbor	$.30
Cellophane for braided mats for the plants	.10
4 handkerchiefs @ .05 for grandpa, two uncles, and Daddy	.20
Thread for the hems	.05
5 rubber balls @ .05 for three cousins, and two playmates	.25
Powder puff for Mother	.05
Wrapping materials	.10
Total	$1.05

Clara Elizabeth enameled small pineapple cans, filled them with gravel, planted and watered her bulbs, and set them in a dark closet for two weeks. She braided colorful little mats about an inch wider than the cans from red and clear celophane. She ran four threads through the hems of the handkerchiefs, giving a touch of color to the otherwise plain white of the gifts to her grandpa, uncles, and Daddy. She carefully wrapped and named the gifts. Aside from the joy of watching the gifts grow under her care, she had the satisfaction of giving things that she had made herself—to fifteen folks with an investement of $1.05.

(Mrs.) D. C. K.

Sharing Holiday Activity

Nebraska

Dear Editor:

Among my most pleasant memories is the bustle which always was a part of the holiday seasons at our house. How happily I recall running errands, doing little chores, sniffing savory odors and helping in actual preparations.

Now that I am a mother I always let the children help me with preparations and tasks. At Thanksgiving it is their task to fatten the turkey, crack walnuts for goodies, and run errands. After this day of thanks is celebrated, we make ready for Christmas. They spend many happy hours picking out nutmeats while we discuss subjects of interest to us all, and make plans. They happily cut up gum drops for the fruit cakes with an old pair of kitchen shears.

The subject of their gifts to others is discussed at length and they are given work to earn the necessary money. Sometimes the gifts are made at home, but if they are purchased I do not try to influence their choice. I find that they do very well in their selections, and enjoy the shopping trips a great deal. Gay wrappings mean so much to them; they always do up their own gifts.

There are simple candies which small children can manage; some need not be cooked. My children enjoy making popcorn balls, and stringing popcorn and cranberries. Trimming the Christmas tree seems to be the very acme of childhood's joys, and in our family all take part in this holiday activity. The sharing of happy Christmas plans and preparations leaves many, precious memories.

Mrs. W. F. S.

With Four Daughters

California

Dear Friends:

Since I have enjoyed all the letters I have read in this column, I wish to express my thanks to all who have contributed.

We have four daughters in our family. When my little three-year-old needs speeding up while dressing herself, I sometimes take a page with pictures of children and stand it up in front of her where she can watch it as she dresses.

Our 11-year-old girl enjoys baking plain cookies once in a while, and sometimes she is allowed to prepare lunch for the family.

We are all so happy to be subscribers to the Monitor.

(Mrs.) H. H. L.

Respect for Another's Privacy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MYRTLE, please go and play now," said her mother quietly as the little girl lingered in the dining room after dinner.

"I want to stay and hear what you and Dad are talking about," said the child.

"Not now, dear," said the mother firmly. "Dad and mother have business to talk over and you would not understand about it."

Reluctantly the little girl went to her playroom, her face downcast and her manner implying hurt feelings.

"We can hardly get a minute alone," said her father. "Now that Myrtle is getting old enough to understand parts of adult conversation she wants to be with us all the time. I don't want her to feel left out or inferior, but she must be made to understand that parents need to talk together privately sometimes."

"Perhaps if you talked to her seriously and as if she were a reasonable grown-up person, she would understand better," suggested the mother.

The father thought over the matter and determined as soon as the opportunity offered to put the matter up to the little girl.

The chance came one evening when the mother had an engagement and the father went up to say goodnight to his daughter.

"I want to talk to you as if you were one of my grown-up friends," he began, and the child looked up with interest. "Up to this time you have been a little girl," he continued, "but now you are ten years old and can understand many things that we could not have told you before. You can understand about these times when mother and dad want to be alone and ask you to run away. We want you to realize how much we love to have you with us and how much joy you have brought to us. Now that you are growing up we shall have long talks and fun all together.

"However, running a house, bringing up a family and making a happy home are important tasks, and it is as if mother and I were the head of a very valuable business. We have to think over and talk over things which you would not be interested in until you have had many experiences, read books on many hard subjects and met many people. Sometimes we are wondering which is the best course to pursue or how to overcome a difficulty, and what is the wisest way to make the best of our experience for all of us. We can talk over these things better if we have a quiet uninterrupted time alone.

"So now when we say that we have things to talk over you'll understand and give us time and privacy for our discussions and we all three can be easy and happy about it."

"My, you make me feel grown up when you talk this way," said the little girl proudly. "Next time, I'll say excuse me and go mind my business while you're minding yours."

The Geography of Holiday Parcels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTMAS excitement was beginning to stir in the schoolroom, and—Miss Ross thought a bit ruefully on her way to school—a geographical review of foreign lands was due. How could she motivate it with the holiday season competing for her pupils' attention?

"Mail Christmas Packages Early": the admonishment caught her eye anew as she walked down Main Street. "Oh!—" an idea thrust itself upon her. "Could she . . .?" She could, and would, use the well-worn slogan as the keynote of the geography check-up.

The department store she was passing had, she recalled, advertised a few days ago that its postal substation would gladly inform shoppers of the latest date on which holiday remembrances could be mailed if they were to reach the far corners of the earth in time for Yuletide jollifications. She hurried inside.

"Via New York city packages should be mailed December 4th for Aden," the clerk told her. "To Argentina, November 28th. To Austria, December 4th." He added, "Via the Pacific coast to Australia mail them by November 17th. To the Netherlands East Indies, December 1st."

"Christmas packages to Egypt and to British Guinea must be mailed December 4th?" her pupils asked, as thrilled over the idea as she. They would pretend (in a few cases pretense was unnecessary because they had acquaintances abroad) they had friends and relatives in distant ports and provinces. For them they would plan appropriate imaginary gifts and greetings.

At once the pupils needed to learn. *Why* should packages to the Azores be mailed by December 1st; those to Barbados, December 10th; and those to the Bahamas, December 15th? Is it farther to Finland or to Brazil? Mail for both destinations must leave December 10th. To find out they had to consult their geographies and travel books. Routes of railway and steamship lines were studied avidly.

What games and sports do the children of Yugoslavia enjoy? Do Siamese children celebrate Christmas? What significance has it for young Turks? What sort of holiday greetings would be appropriate for Syrians? Do the boys and girls of Hawaii eat candy? Would Karl of Sweden like a straw hat? Thus were seasons of the year, climate, customs (some history, incidentally), food, exports, and imports of many lands reviewed effortlessly because interestedly.

Even those war-torn countries marked with a postal notation, "Parcel post service suspended," as in the province of Jehol, and the interior of Spain today, aroused thoughtful discussion. Such comments brought home to children as almost nothing else could what war means to the home, a marked contrast to the joys of the Christmas season in a nation at peace.

A School Tree That Is Different

These Children Made Christmas a Season of Real Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

A NEW kind of Christmas tree had its origin in one of the classrooms of the Seattle schools. When the students asked if they might have a Christmas tree, the question was raised as to whether it was possible to have some kind of tree which would be both simple and lovely and at the same time carry out the real holiday spirit, since Christmas is more than decorations and gift giving. This led to another question for discussion: What really should be the spirit of Christmas in our classroom? And the result of this discussion was a new kind of Christmas tree, the Happiness Tree.

The ornaments for this tree were made by the children themselves, each child selecting paper of the color he liked best to be cut into stars and circles. On these papers the children wrote what they, individually, would do during the holiday season to make someone else's Christmas time a bit happier or easier. As these ornaments were hung on the tree, during the week before Christmas, the notes were read.

> I intend to clean the basement for my dad so we can go down town together. Cleaning the basement will be a real Christmas gift to him.

was the legend of one star placed high on the tree. On the next ornament was inscribed

> I shall give my mother a real Christmas surprise by doing the dishes from Christmas dinner.

Another read:

> I shall go to the hospital one afternoon and read stories to a little boy I know. He was hurt and won't have much Christmas.

And as the next ornament was placed this message was read:

> Next week I am going to offer to take care of our neighbor's baby so her mother can have a chance to go to the show some afternoon.

and so on relating the gifts of service that were to make the holiday season brighter for someone.

Taking Emphasis Off Money

During the discussions the teacher tried to have the children see that happiness did not always have to be tied up with a money gift. "The tree was simple and artistic," the teacher explained, "and I hope that a little was done to change the idea that Christmas must be remembered with material gifts. Although it is difficult to measure just how much is accomplished through our many character- training activities in the Seattle city schools, most of us feel certain that right ideals held up before children can't help but result later in better living."

Another kind of tree, developed in one of the elemenetary schools is called the Service Tree. The symbols placed on this tree are in recognition of some kindly service, or splendid example of good sportsmanship. The objective here is to build a service consciousness and to encourage performance of acts of service, and restraint of such acts as are detrimental to the group.

At this school there is a large Service Tree poster in the hall, and in each classroom similar smaller posters made by students in the art department. The symbols placed in the trees in the classrooms are in recognition of acts by individuals in the room, but no child is rewarded for reporting his own good deeds. The idea back of the service tree is to encourage the children to look for fine qualities in others. On the larger tree in the hall the principal places a symbol whenever she feels that it has beeen earned.

Stressing the Affirmative

The Box of Happiness, which is popular in another school, has back of it a similar thought. This originated when some children showed a lack of courtesy toward each other. Instead of commenting upon the lack the children were encouraged to watch for the polite and courteous manner and write about it on a slip of paper, without mentioning names, and put the note into the Happiness Box. Once a week the box is opened and the notes read. One teacher says there has been a marked change in the atmosphere of the room since the inauguration of the Box of Happiness, and that the children show a great deal of interest in it.

Still another form in which the development of desirable traits is stressed in one of the city's schools is described as follows:

"At the close of school each year the teachers and the principal plan certain objectives along the line of character and personality toward which we wish the children to work during the coming year, for we realize that without a goal not much headway can be made. During the past four years we have directed our efforts toward what we have come to call our "Four C's." The first year we stressed Cleanliness, the next year we added Courtesy, the following year we added Citizenship and last year we made Character our study and tried to cause the children to see that this was but a summation of our studies of Cleanliness, Courtesy and Citizenship.

Goal Always Before Them

"Teachers devise many ways for making the words themselves silent teachers. Often they are beautifully cut or printed letters, done by the children and artistically placed on blackboards or walls. Sometimes they are on colorful posters. Whatever our goal, we keep it constantly before the children. Frequently stories and poems and dramatizations are evidences that the objectives are continually in the minds of teachers and children. Once every year each room is responsible for an assembly program which must have some bearing on, or point of contact with, the goal for the year."

In another school the plan for the year presents a topic for each month, as, for example: November—Reliability. Under this heading come honesty, dependability and looking ahead in order to plan. For December Good Sportsmanship is the subject which includes fair play, kindness and Christmas spirit. In this school each room works upon the same topic in relation to character building, we are told, and subjects are divided into two classes—those that are thoroughly individualistic and appeal to the younger children, and subjects that appeal to the community spirit. The subject for the month occupies a prominent place in each room and the children are encouraged to talk about it during their good citizenship period. Pupils are led to see that the possession and practice of these traits make a person of distinct value to himself, his home, his school and his community.

V. C.

Courtesy of Friend's Central School, Overbrook, Penna.

In Many a Modern School About This Time of Year Small Boys and Girls, Through Carrying Out All the Activities of a Christmas Post Office, Find Impetus to Write and Read, Learn Geography and Something of Their Government

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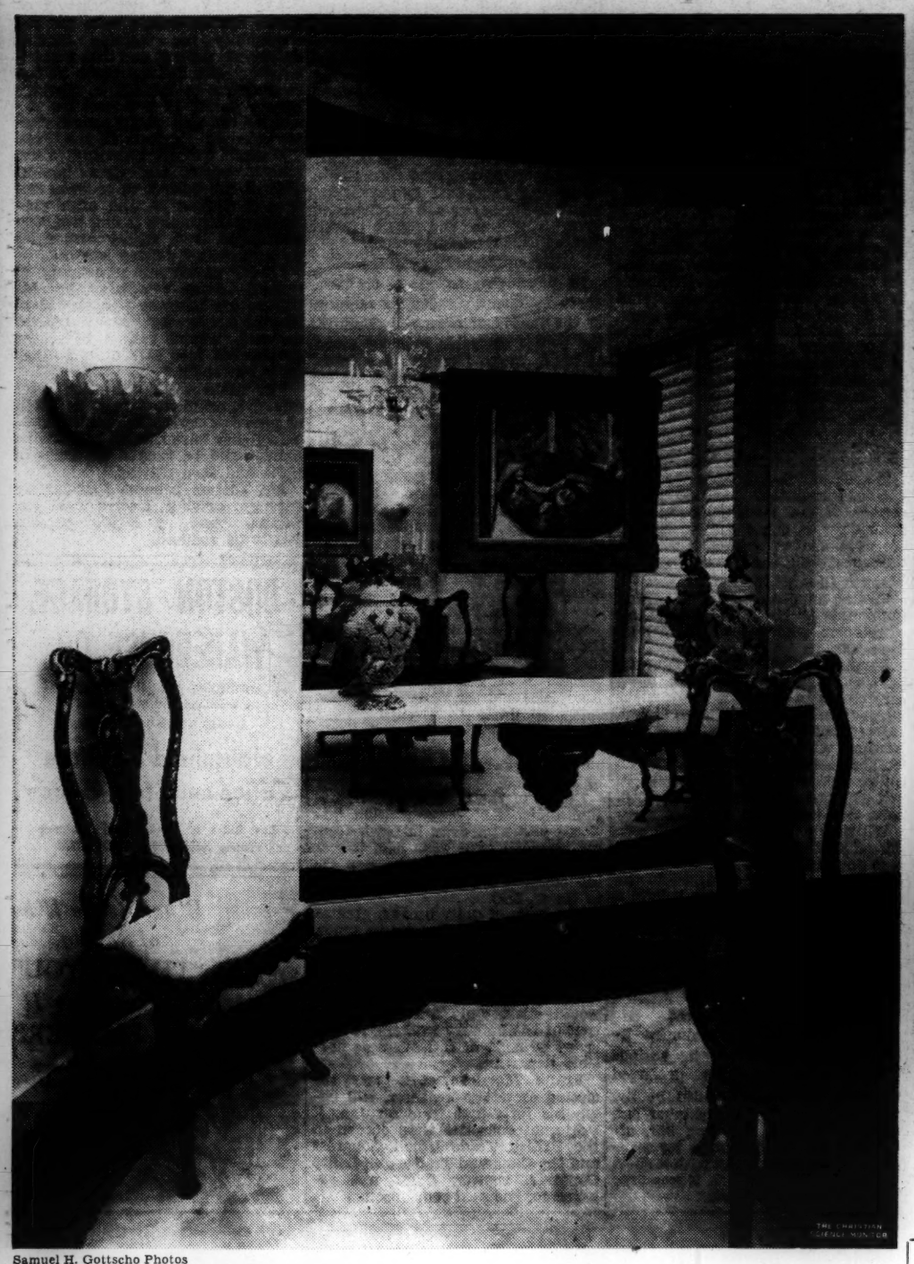

Samuel H. Gottscho Photos

A view of the oval Matisse dining room, one of four interiors being shown at 554 Madison Ave., New York City, to Jan. 16. The motivating picture by this French artist is a still-life hung on a recessed mirror at one end. Reflected in this, the rest of the room shows, and the brilliant Redon on the opposite mirror.

Walls and ceiling are off white, other colors coming from the chief painting. So the carpet is chamois tan cut in the same design as the ceiling molding, and the chairs are lacquer red with raw-silk seats and old gold decorations.

McMillen, Inc., are the decorators and the lighting is devised by Rudolf Wendel, Inc.

Decorators Discover New Motives

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

AN EXHIBITION of a unique sort has opened here at the Decorators' Gallery, 554 Madison avenue, to extend to Jan. 16. Four rooms are shown, executed by leading decorators, to each of whom were assigned paintings by famous artists about which each interior should be conceived. The paintings were loaned by well-known art dealers of the city, thus accomplishing collaboration of a sort we have not seen before.

The rooms are of much interest of themselves, but when considered primarily as settings for paintings of high order, they take on a significance that gives a new zest to their character. In merging to this degree the efforts and interests of the two activities, much benefit should come to each. Home owners who adopt a like course will tend to acquire additional interest in artists and their work, while decorators may find their services further dignified by closer relation with fine art.

The Progress of a Decade

Anyone who has followed, even casually, the exhibitions of home rooms held season after season in this city for a decade, must have been impressed by the glowing vitality that has come to mark more and more the changing showings in great stores and galleries.

Ten years ago furnishings were sharply either "antique" or as decisively "Modern." Interior decorators and furniture departments almost always gave prominence to English or French types of the 1800's, only the rare purveyor venturing to promote original shapes of contemporary design.

"Period" rooms as they were shown had so much similarity that it seemed as if a set of mathematical formulae, instead of personal taste, had decided what should be placed in them. There was correct matching of pieces, as to date and style, whether it be Provincial French or sophisticated Adam; and correct fabrics for windows, walls and seats; and the right rugs and pictures.

As for "Modern" of the late '20's, it was all custom-made—a succession of experiments; some said, of errors. That last was too harsh, for from them developed the best of today's designs.

Traditional Had Gone Stale

The stages have been slow by which this season's freedom in the use of styles of the past has come about. Something had to happen to the way furnishings had been used, results had become so dull and cold or else dull and sentimental. The hoped-for new vitality came, and rather inconsistently, from the very stimulus that impelled the disparaged Modernists, in whom the followers of tradition at first found little to tolerate and nothing to commend.

Without breaking from tradition, those followers allowed it to yield, first a little, then much. Now it has acquired a new life, that appears freshly ingratiating and alert and that is gracious to today's prevailing simplicity, informality, dash and suavity. This yielding seems to have started with admitting some of the attractive modern fabrics to the company of 18th century cabinet work.

Walls, too, were changed, taking on plain tints instead of papers; light-toned and simply figured silks in place of heavy damasks of the past. Then single color carpets were added. When planned judiciously, this left old-time furniture and ornaments still dominating the air of one of these traditional rooms, but its surrounding dress was cut in current fashion. Experimental at first, such practice has become common here and now a room that is furnished strictly in reproduction of some French or English generation of the 1700's is rarely shown.

The Present Group

Of the four rooms in this present group, views of two are shown above. One of Modigliani's attenuated figures, Juene Homme, in tones of peach, rust red, and light tan, gives the title to this living room, done by Diane Tate and Marian Hall, Inc. Other French canvases that contribute to the room's richness are a landscape by Picasso, a flowerpiece by Matisse and a still life by La Fresnaye. Though all these men are of the latter 1800's, the furniture belongs to two or three generations earlier and is described as French Empire and English Regency, terms that stand for dates of 1805 to 1820.

This interior has been worked out in a way that makes it a cleanly cut example of using period furniture with wholly contemporary ideas of surroundings. There seems to be not the slightest regard for how walls and floors looked in 1810-1820, when these furniture styles were new. Then, a putty colored carpet was unheard of and the idea of furniture coverings that matched the colors of a painting near-by had never been mentioned. Neither walls nor floor would have been satisfying then, without bold and many-colored figures in rugs, carpets and wall papers.

A dining room that is exciting in the novelty of its form and lighting, and still harks back nearly 200 years for its furniture types, is another interior which takes its name from the painter of its chief picture —Matisse. Better than any description, does the photograph here present a portion of this room which has a large mirror recessed at each end. Against one of these hangs the Matisse still-life, and on the other one of Redon's fantasies. It is from the soft, golden-yellow and deep reds of the pineapple of Matisse, that the chief colors of this room come. That yellow goes into the rug, the seats of the chairs, and the decorations of their frames. The deep red is found in the table and in the red lacquer of the chairs.

Hardly could anything be more neutral in effect than the tones of the wall and ceiling here. It is dull, off-white and all the lighting there is comes from what seems to be shells near each end of the curved walls. This light is so perfectly diffused that one has to look for its source, and after finding it, its power still continues to seem mysterious. Such pervasive effectiveness, lighting each surface and corner is partially brought out in the photograph. There it is noticeable that there are no strong shadows, even beneath the chairs and the tables—and the photographer used no auxiliary lights. Lighting is by Rudolf Wendel, Inc. The decorations are by McMillen, Inc.

Elsie Cobb Wilson, Inc., is decorator of the Manet Room in which a portrait of a Lady in a Black Hat sets the key for a sitting room. In this portrait are colors of light apricot, deep red and beige, which have suggested the red lacquer book cases, cabinet and tables and the deep crimson carpet. In the painting too, one finds the tones of beige raw silk which covers the sofa and two chairs, and the velvet on another, and the suggestions of a rose beige silk pongee of the walls and draperies.

Wholly without influence from modern ideas, seems the French bedroom by Isabelle Barclay, Inc. It is designated the Renoir Room and has four of his paintings among the seven which are hung. Here is one of those reminiscent arrangements of past manner, delightfully executed and with no suggestion of this century's interests—except the paintings which are all later than 1860. There is an Aubusson rug in familiar greenish-gray color and classic pattern. The furniture is mostly Louis XV and the andirons and the mantle ornaments are closely matched and precisely balanced on severe dark gray marble. The walls are silk covered and curtains of the same material copy those of a Morgan room in the Metropolitan Museum.

These rooms have a surprising diversity, and there is no mistaking the decisive character of each one. Personal preferences of visitors are sure to differ concerning the suitability for their own homes of this room scheme or that, but it seems sure there will be agreement that here are the most stimulating interiors that have been seen in a long time.

The color scheme of this room is taken from the Modigliani painting shown on the wall here and which faces the fireplace. In the painting the boy's coat is of a yellow copper tone, which has been taken for the wall color. The chair on which the boy sits is red rust and is matched by the coverings of two arm chairs not shown, the sofa, and the early Empire furniture. A bold and pleasing motif is taken from a tortoiseshell-covered box in the center, similar mottling appearing on the easy chair here, on the broad cornice, in the panels of the mantel, and also on the mottled painting of a large bookcase, not in this view. The carpet is putty colored ribbed chenille. Diane Tate and Marian Hall, Inc., decorators.

Adventures With an Old House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

West Mansfield, Mass.

MAGELLAN'S ship went around the world in three years. One of our ships came to anchor four years ago, but we have a long voyage ahead before we get around to do everything we plan. However, we really hope it will be a long trip, as we are doing much of the work ourselves, and getting much pleasure from it. To be sure, there are times when the Lady tactfully (and occasionally very frankly) suggests that it would be a wiser course to engage a specialist.

In the Chimney Well

That episode, for example, when the Teacher climbed up in the "chimney well" and couldn't get down. (A "chimney well" is that area in the center of the house where all the fireplaces and brick ovens sit back to back and the flues go into one chimney.) It was an embarrassing moment, and so much the opposite to all one expects according to the laws of gravitation. Technologically, it would be more efficient to engage a mason, but one doesn't buy a century-and-a-half-old Cape Cod cottage beneath an ancient elm because of efficiency. To be sure, it makes us more efficient for our city tasks, but we do not need to be efficient in our handling of the house and farm.

Whether one is buying a summer home or purchasing for year-round occupancy, there are certain pointers one ought to know. For instance, two or three coats of paint and a few shrubs can make a bare, uninviting place quite the opposite. A handy man or woman can do much of the work on a small house. On the other hand, if the sills are gone, it is a real workman's job to replace them, and it should be done by an expert. If the roof is poor, it costs at least three times as much to reshingle as it does to give two coats of paint.

Windleswisp came into the family after a long search. It doesn't have a mountain view, but it has a Cape Cod cottage of six rooms and a long ell and a huge, sturdy elm protects it. There are sixteen acres of land, half of which can be cultivated, and the rest in woodland. Three acres of the woodland have been set aside as a bird sanctuary, and in four years many birds have made it their home. The pheasants and grouse have increased, and we are encouraging the quail.

That First Week

As we sit around the living room fireplace now there are memories of that epochal first week. Papers for the property were passed on All Fool's Day, four years ago. That first week of April two city people and a Scottie toiled from morning to night, cleaning and painting. While it rained every day, woodwork was washed and rewashed and old paper was torn off walls—eight layers of it in one room. Under several layers in one of the two upstairs rooms, we discovered beautiful pine paneling. This room is now the Teacher's study.

As in most all houses built 150 years ago, there are three fireplaces and the accompanying brick ovens. These fireplaces are around the central chimney; one in the kitchen, one in the living room, and one in the dining room. And when a man goes up outside the chimneys, in the space usually called the "chimney well" he qualifies as a 'human fly." It is hard to believe a large man could stand on such small brick corners and patch holes with plaster.

Slow Progress Most Fun

Little by little the house has been painted and papered. One by one, windows have been repaired. Lawns have been put in entirely around the house. Two perennial borders, seventy-five feet long, have been made, and there is a garden for vegetables and one for annual flowers. An outdoor living room has been made in the area at the rear that is flanked by the house, the ell, and the garage and overlooks the garden. A beautiful old cherry tree furnishes shade.

Windleswisp is so named because Robin Hood used to live in the town in England for which our town was named. And in the section known as Windleswisp, Merrie Robin used to gather with his gay and gallant yeomen to practice with the long bows, and spin yarns around the cheery camp fire. It is only an hour's drive from the city, so it is convenient for week ends, and on many a winter Saturday the Teacher, the Lady, and Kiltie, the Scottie, go to the farm and work in the woods. The farm is on a paved road, so fall and spring rains do not prevent our enjoying it.

There is still much to do, but progress has been made. From our experience we would stress the following points in selecting a summer home.

1. Buy on a road that is passable the year round.
2. Buy a house with good sills and a good roof.
3. Be sure to get acreage enough, especially if you enjoy woodland.
4. If you like to garden, see if the soil is fertile.
5. Have the title to the property fully checked.
6. If you expect to use your country home over the week ends do not buy property too far from your work.

H. S. G.

An hour's motor ride from Boston, down Cape Cod way, this 150-year-old farmhouse with six rooms and three fireplaces is the country home of a Metropolitan Boston schoolteacher. Here, and about the sixteen acres of field and woodland, the Teacher, the Lady, and Kiltie, the Scottie, work and play.

In New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE approach of Christmas has inspired two exhibitions of period and international dolls, doll houses, toys, games and children's books of the past. One of these, comprising chiefly dolls and doll houses, is current at the Museum of the City of New York, Fifth avenue at 104th street, where it will continue indefinitely. The other is at Cooper Union Museum, Fourth avenue at Eighth street, until Jan. 16. The objects are interesting as art, as history and as sentimental reminiscences.

Chinese court robes which are unexcelled, perhaps unequaled, as examples of sumptuous embroidery, are being shown at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth avenue at Eighty-second street, until Dec. 10, in the small special exhibition gallery just opened.

The Guy E. Mayer Gallery, 578 Madison avenue, is showing until Dec. 12 antique Chinese vessels in the famille verte of the K'ang Hsi (parts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries).

Antique decorative art of the Far East is being exhibited at the Park Lane, 299 Park Avenue until Dec. 10, by the International Society of Arts and Decorations.

The Newark (N. J.) Museum has staged an impressive showing of work done under the Federal Art Project of the U. S. Works Progress Administration, including a large number of plates by the American Index.

A selection of Currier and Ives prints, particularly adapted to homes in the American nineteenth century style, are offered by the Old Print Shop, 150 Lexington avenue.

Color prints made from old and modern paintings and priced upward from a low of $1.50, framed, may be examined and bought at Raymond's and Raymond's, 40 East Fifty-second street.

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Warm or Cool as Desired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

A DEMONSTRATION which aims to prove that electrically equipped and air-conditioned dwellings can be made for costs within moderate income brackets, has been made here. For less than $7000, according to promoters, there can be built on the owner's lot a home which is attractive; is year-around air conditioned; has automatic refrigeration and an electric cooking range.

The secret of the modern Kelvin homes lies in the standardization of floor plans, with different elevations to provide co-ordination of the various mechanical phases. Although the houses may have the same floor plan, the exteriors vary. Officials from the real estate, business and governmental fields who inspected the example here, praised it for providing better standards in health and living comfort.

Designed from the inside out, the house has a spacious living room, a comfortable dining room and a convenient kitchen and breakfast room on the first floor; three bedrooms and a bath on the second floor and a full basement with arrangement for a recreation room. Once the house was planned, Kelvinator engineers began to tailor for a complete plant for both summer and winter air-conditioning. This is calculated for a definite cubical content on such a standard that each future house would not offer a separate problem.

As a result they have completed a unit which will sell under $1000 to the builder, which provides heated air which is filtered and properly humidified, moisture and circulation controlled automatically by thermostat and humidistat. In the summer it provides cooling by merely manipulating the control and bringing in fresh air which is filtered, cooled and circulated.

Decorators Of The Queen

PASSENGERS on the Queen Mary are much interested in the impressive murals that were painted by three women. The tourist lounge, lined with silver, green and biscuit-colored leather, was decorated by Margot Gilbert who has painted thereon her idea of "Dancing Through the Ages." Anna Zinkeisen dipped her able brush in gold and silver and created fantastic figures on the walls of the main ballroom, while Anna's sister, Doris, widely known stage designer, decorated the veranda grill penthouse with dramatic pageants.

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Auto Design Makes Safety New Goal in Development; Headed for Motor in Rear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 28—Current automobile shows serve to emphasize that safety will be the controlling factor in the further development of automobiles, according to William H. Cameron, managing director of the National Safety Council, today.

Although far ahead of drivers, pedestrians and highway engineers in the promotion of safety, Mr. Cameron declared, the automotive laboratories have no more than scratched the surface in safety construction which ultimately, he said, would virtually fool-proof the car against weaknesses in the driver's makeup.

His vision of the future car was a virtual merry-go-round of automatic gear-shifting, engines-in-the-rear, power braking that applies pressure in proportion to the distance by which the brakes are depressed and not the amount of strength behind the driver's foot, sanding devices for skiddy roads, elimination of head-light glare and the abolition of all sounds and vibrations in body and engine. While such features would necessarily add to the comfort and ease of motoring, Mr. Cameron said safety would be the motivating force for future research.

Now Building for Safety

The balance of beauty, design and serviceability for which automotive enigneers have striven in turning out new models, is obvious to the average car owner. What may not be so obvious, Mr. Cameron said, is the extent to which safety has been built into the thousands of new automobiles which will carry their occupants hundreds of millions of miles for pleasure and business.

"Of the accidents in which new cars will be involved, mechanical defects in construction will cause very few, said the safety expert. "Blow-outs are almost a thing of the past—thanks to the ingenuity of rubber chemist. Powerful new brakes can all but 'freeze' a car in its tracks at moderate speeds. Tremendous reservoirs of reserve power for rapid acceleration are on tap. Body tops built that will hold many times the weight of cars. One manufacturer builds a regular farm silo on the roof of his demonstrators as evidence of its structural strength.

Riding More of a Pleasure

"The new models bring many new deferences to the discriminating tastes of motorists. More noises, rattles and annoyances of operation have been eliminated. The trend is toward power braking. One piece, study steel bodies give more potection to occupants. Better balance and new spring suspension styles make riding in the new cars more nearly an 'armchair' experience.

"Engineers have lowered centers of gravity to make cars 'hold the road' better. Safety, or nonshatter, glass is the rule throughout all models.

"Enclosed cars, streamlining and no-draft ventilation; underslung cars, improved spring suspension and the elimination of body vibration have increased riding qualities to a point where the sense of touch, feeling or sound is no longer an accurate indicator of speed and movement. Increased riding comfort has reduced fatigue, it is true, but one wonders if it doesn't give a feeling of false security at high or reckless speeds.

Upholstered Dashboards

"Elimination of all sharp or solid projections in interiors and exteriors may be realized in tomorrow's automobile. Several manufacturers have taken steps in this direction this year, with smoother dashboards and knobs, keys and gadgets recessed in the panel.

Dashboards may soon be upholstered for safety as will other parts of the interior against which occupants may be thrown by collisions or emergency stops.

"Further streamlining will remove the beautiful but sharp spikes that have been used for door handles and radiator ornaments on which an increasing number of pedestrians have been impaled as running boards disappear and expose door handles more as outriggers.

"The most startling change to be expected in automobile construction is the moving of the engine to the rear of the car in order to place the driver's seat at the very front.

"Engineers say this move is not only a natural development in streamlining but a major step in eliminating the false security the driver feels when he sits, as now, behind five or six feet of hood. At the front of the car, where he could see the road flash beneath him, there would be greater awareness of speed and its danger if not regulated to traffic conditions."

Sight of Student, Blind 21 Years, Slowly Returning

HELENA, Ark., Nov. 28 (AP)—"It's wonderful" was the sum of Jane Borsch's reaction to sight that is returning to her after 21 years of total blindness.

Partial vision returned to the 25-year-old student while she was attending a class at Arkansas State College at Jonesboro, Ark., but she did not grasp the full import of what was happening until three days later. Since then her sight has returned slowly but steadily until she now can distinguish objects and tell the difference between colors.

Her returning sight amazed physicians at a Jonesboro hospital, she said, who could give no explanation.

"I don't exactly know what to think about it," she said, "but it's wonderful. Of course, I can't see to read yet but I can see colors, people and the sun.

"I was sitting in class at college two weeks ago when I suddenly had the impression that the teacher and pupils were looking at me."

She became blind at the age of four during a childhood illness. Miss Borsch graduated from the Arkansas School for the Blind two years ago and was attending Arkansas State College to prepare herself for a life work of teaching the blind.

Farm Recovery Seen In Increased Entries At Live Stock Show

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (AP) — The thirty-seventh International Livestock Exposition found 14,653 head of choice cattle, sheep, swine and horses installed in the stockyards amphitheater today.

Manager B. H. Heide, terming it "a remarkable showing" in the wake of last summer's drought, said it was representative of agricultural recovery. He expressed the opinion that prevailing high prices for livestock were a strong factor in the increased number of entries.

Cash prices amounting to $100,000 awaited the winners, as well as bonuses offered by North Dakota, Ontario, Quebec and Alberta for competitors within their boundaries.

More than 1000 head of pure-bred horses, draft animals from as far away as Belgium, France and the British Isles, and harness and saddle horses ready to perform nightly, were entered.

Samples of grain and hay were exhibited in a competition by farmers from 37 states, five Canadian provinces and New South Wales, Australia.

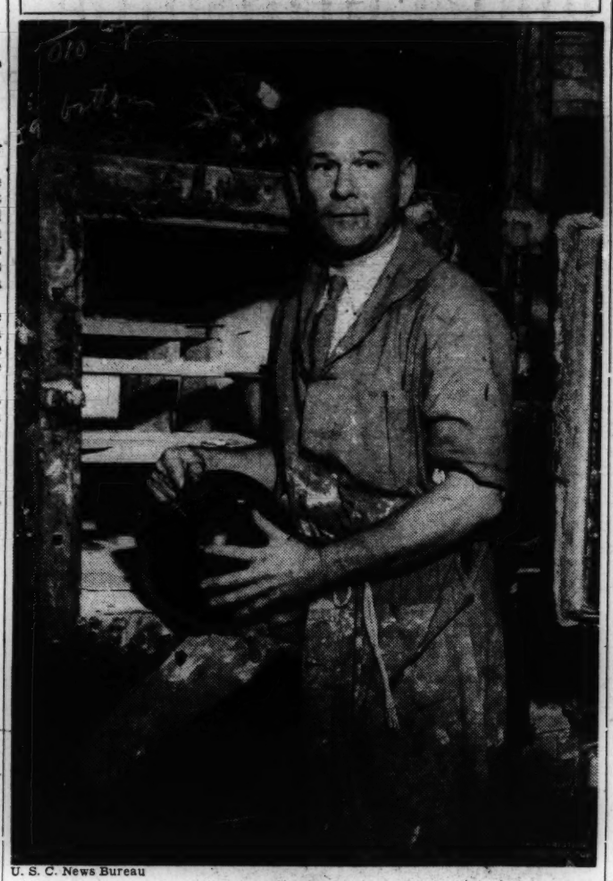
Scheduled for the opening was a stock-judging contest, bringing together teams of young farmers from the agricultural schools of 27 colleges and universities.

Walter Biggar of Dalbeattie, Scotland, headed the list of judges for the competitions.

Alaska Airliner Safe

JUNEAU, Alaska, Nov. 28 (AP)—Thirteen occupants of an airliner, missing for 24 hours in an Alaskan storm, emerged safely Nov. 26 and concern turned to the whereabouts of the long overdue motorship Kasilof, carrying an undetermined number of passengers. Airliner passengers ate Thanksgiving dinner in the Coast Guard cutter Morris after their pilot, Chet Brown, flew his ship here from Gull Cove, 75 miles away, where he landed Monday to wait out the storm. The Kasilof has not been heard from since it left Seldovia for Seward Nov. 21.

Professor Fashions Prize-Winning Bowl



U. S. C. News Bureau

Prof. Glen Lukens

Whose Bowls Won Ceramics Prize at Robineau Memorial Exhibition, Syracuse, N. Y.

American Pottery Of Southwest Area Has Unique Quality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Three glazed bowls won for Prof. Glen Lukens, of the University of Southern California, first prize in the recent fifth annual Robineau Memorial Exhibition, national art competition, held at Syracuse, N. Y.

"Significance of the award in recognizing a distinctive art of the American Southwest places any sense of personal achievement in the background," Professor Lukens said. "In ceramics, the American Southwest is neither European, Japanese, Oriental nor Mexican."

From among the 400 competitors, judges at Syracuse picked the winning three bowls for their "vibrant singing qualities," classing them as typical of the new southwest design being developed by Professor Lukens.

Firing of the glaze to a high temperature and injection of pine knots into the kiln give Professor Lukens a rare smoke luster of colors. He used blues rivaling ancient Egyptian turquoise, long a mystery to ceramic artists; peal-like grays; sunset reds; sunlight yellows; and combinations of platinum and grays in his prize-winning bowls.

Pulp and Paper Industry Medal Goes to Dr. West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Dr. Clarence J. West, editor of the Institute of Paper Chemistry, has been elected to receive the medal award of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry for 1937, according to an announcement here today. The medal will be conferred upon Dr. West at the annual association meeting in February.

Five persons already have received the medal, but Dr. West is the first one elected who earned it by maintaining a clear record of the technical accomplishments of the paper-making industry, the announcement said.

The initial step in undertaking any project in research is to determine what has been accomplished already. This is to prevent duplication of effort. Dr. West's work has been to collect and present a detailed record of technical and manufacturing accomplishments of the pulp and paper industry. The award is made by the association's awards committee to those whose activities have been definite contributions to the progress of the industry.

Since 1920 Dr. West has been chairman of the association's committee on abstracts and bibliography. He began his work as chief of the research information department of Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Cambridge, Mass., and later was director of the research information department of the National Research Council.

Ontario Mine Seals First Ounce of Radium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The production of radium is a great romance of science and a triumph in research, said Sir Frederick G. Banting, discoverer of insulin. Mr. Banting in company with Dr. H. A. Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and other distinguished medical, mining and research leaders assembled at Port Hope, Ontario, to watch the last needle of the first ounce of radium ever produced in Canada sealed at the radium extraction plant of the Eldorado Gold Mines there. Dr. Bruce extended congratulations to Marcel Pochon, chief chemist, and his staff of workers on their achievement.

It took from June, 1933, until now to get one ounce of radium, which contains 28 grams, worth $30,000 a gram. Increase in production is planned for the first of the year, the present recovery being two grams a month.

Power to Curb Boycotts Given to A. F. of L. Council

(Continued from Page 1)

whether or not a boycott shall be proclaimed.

"Conditions arising in the last few years make a trial of new methods necessary," Daniel J. Tobin, chairman of the committee on laws, admonished the convention's closing session. "Many inexperienced delegates are coming to city central bodies. Radical action is apt to occur. A dangerous situation is confronting international unions with trade agreements."

The advice of the committee on laws was adopted enthusiastically.

Hereafter, unnecessarily contentious resolutions coming from embryo labor unions to the convention will be weeded out in advance. Communist activity in this year's convention came mostly from delegates of these budding bodies, called federal labor unions, a catch-all type of organization like industrial unions. They were invented after NRA as a starter in unorganized industries. Older unions restrict their resolutions; the new unions this year and last flooded the resolutions committee. The new ruling requires federal labor unions to send resolutions to the executive council 30 days before conventions. The council will kill the propaganda.

Charter Limitation

"We've clipped the wings of the Communists," chortled a federation wheelhorse who helped to fashion the shears.

Further control will be employed by the A. F. of L. through more carefulness in granting charters for international unions. William Green, federation president, indicated this caution when telling agricultural workers seeking a charter that an international farm union would be self-supporting and supplied with bona fide leadership.

While the convention again endorsed legislation for a 30-hour week, it is doubtful if this measure will be pushed as zealously as urged in the resolution. Many delegates believe a 30-hour week now impracticable, and some feel such a law would be unwise. But, particularly, organized labor appears to be thinking that federal licensing will prove more elastic and desirable.

Licensing Bill Favored

Accordingly, the O'Mahoney licensing bill is favored by various legislative chiefs as a preferred measure for labor to push at the next Congress. Obviously labor can do more with a licensing bill, allowing many opportunities for regulation of industry, than with a short work-week alone, which is impaired by constitutional doubts.

The convention did not pass on all the legislation that will be asked by the A. F. of L. Perhaps next year, when the extraneous resolutions which took so much time this year are excluded, delegates will be able to give still more discussion to subjects in which they really are concerned.

The moderation of the convention was displayed in the restraint with which it dealt with the rival Committee for Industrial Organization. Many delegates came to Tampa bent upon expulsion and went home pleased that it was not voted.

Green Counsels Patience

In responding to his re-election, President Green pleaded for reunion of the family of labor. So many of the things favorable to labor stood at hand, he pointed out that labor should make any sacrifices to unite.

The call of the hour, he counseled his followers, is for the exercise of patience and toleration.

"It is not easy for us to battle with those who are a part of organized labor's family," he said. "We shrink from that. In order to avoid it, in order that we may meet the common foe, I take advantage of this occasion again to ask our family to come back again and sit with us and share with us the common fight."

Green's Prestige Rises

Mr. Green's prestige and that of the A. F. of L. have increased with this gathering. He opened the convention in an atmosphere of doubt. His initial address evoked only conventional applause. Events revived the A. F. of L.'s confidence in itself, re-established Mr. Green's leadership, and closed the meeting almost in jubilation.

Defeat of the C. I. O. on the motion to sustain its suspension disclosed losses for John L. Lewis from his strength of a year ago, it was claimed by federation spokesmen. On top of that few unions would bolt to the C. I. O.

The issue of unity became greater in this wing of the trade union movement than the issue of industrial unionism or leadership. Those who battled for the C. I. O. generally accepted their defeat and said they would stick. Only a single union, that of the brewery workers, is conceded by A. F. of L. leaders as possibly departing.

Frank Morrison, who was re-elected secretary-treasurer, will begin his forty-first term on Jan. 1. Fraternal delegates were chosen to the British Trade Union Congress and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Denver, Colo., was selected for the next convention.

Safe Driving Taught High School Pupils At San Jose, Calif.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Believing that public schools should take the responsibility for training careful automobile drivers, and that this instruction should take place in the early years of the driver, Herbert Hoover Junior High School has instituted the first public school class for automobile drivers in the West.

Lewis T. Clohan, instructor at the school, began the class several months ago with boys between the ages of 13 and 15, and after preliminary instruction is now awaiting permission from school authorities to begin actual driving lessons.

"Older people are responding to careful driving campaigns, but fatalities are increasing in the 16 to 25-year age bracket," the instructor declares. "People cannot be scared or shocked into safe driving—they must be taught."

"To make such education most effective, candidates must be taken at junior or senior high school age—before they have learned bad driving habits—and be taught the rules of right and sane driving."

Mr. Clohan believes that largely through driving classes can the fatality rate of 37,000 persons yearly be reduced.

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What Better Way of Saying,
"THANK YOU"
Than to Say It with FLOWERS
Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time
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124 Tremont Street, Boston

AB JENKINS MAINTAINS SUPREMACY OF AMOCO

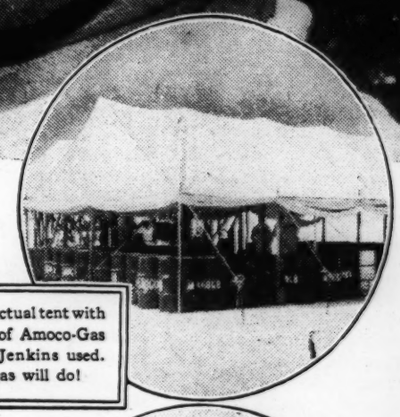
His latest Achievements again prove AMOCO-GAS holds More World's Records than any other Gas or Motor Fuel!

ROCKETING his streamlined yellow speedster over the glistening salt flats at Bonneville, Utah — Ab Jenkins, world-famous speed and endurance driver, reached a new high of 153.77 miles per hour for 24 hours in the World's Unlimited, American Unlimited, International Class A and American Class A records. His car was fueled with Amoco-Gas.

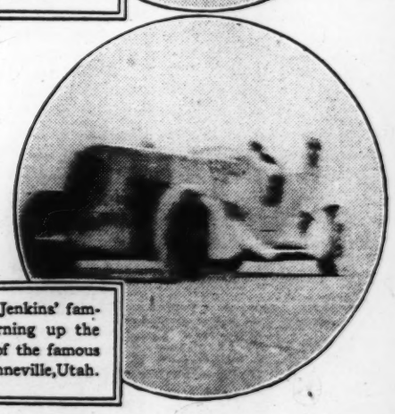
For the past ten years Jenkins has used Amoco-Gas in making his tremendous list of World's Records. Amoco-Gas holds more Official A. A. A. World's Records than any other gas or motor fuel.

What Amoco-Gas does for Ab Jenkins it will do for you. Amoco gives the greatest all around performance and the lowest cost per mile.

Make up your mind today to make it Amoco all the way!



Here's the actual tent with the drums of Amoco-Gas which Ab Jenkins used. No other gas will do!



Here is Ab Jenkins' famous car burning up the salt miles of the famous course at Bonneville, Utah.

WINTER-CONDITIONED
For 21 years, Amoco-Gas has been starting faster, picking up easier and costing less per mile. Both Amoco-Gas and Orange American Gas are specially conditioned for winter driving.

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

'Home Rule' Bill for Boston Police Is Filed; State ABC Warns Against Santa Claus 'Ads'

Boston Today

Mansfield Urged Police 'Home Rule'

The move to separate control of Boston's police force from the state gained impetus today with filing of a bill with the Clerk of the House of Representatives providing that the Police Commissioner be appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the City Council.

It is a bill that has made its appearance in the Legislature almost every year since 1885 when the police commissionership was first placed under the Governor, but because of the present attention focused on the department by the change in commissioners—reputedly occasioned by current political expediencies—it is expected that a concentrated fight will be made to make the change effective at the forthcoming session.

Governor-elect Charles Francis Hurley has hinted that he will favor such a separation in his inaugural address.

The bill filed today was suggested by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield and was submitted by Representative Thomas E. Barry of South Boston. It provides that the term of the incumbent commissioner, who is Joseph F. Timilty, expire upon its adoption.

Until the present moment it has been doubtful whether much support could be gained for the campaign to transfer the police control back to the city. It was generally felt that because Boston is the state capital it was logical for the Commonwealth to have something to say about how the town should be policed.

It was also felt that the Governor might be less influenced by politics in making his appointment than would a mayor who was under the then sterner press of municipal politics.

This theory, according to such authorities as Leonard V. Harrison, who made a study of Boston police for the Harvard Crime Survey, worked out rather well in practice.

In 1906 the old police commission of three members was abolished in favor of a single commissioner and from that time until the inauguration of Governor Curley, Boston had only four commissioners.

Stephen O'Mera served from 1906 to 1918 and built up a tradition of service that was highly regarded by police observers. Edwin U. Curtis succeeded Mr. O'Mera. It was during Mr Curtis's incumbency that Boston experienced it widely publicized police strike.

That this strike still enters into the Boston police picture has been demonstrated during the last few days as it has been openly charged that Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney was replaced by Mr. Timilty so that reinstatement of certain of the strikers might be effected at this time.

Following Mr. Curtis, Herbert A. Wilson served until 1930 when Eugene C. Hultman was appointed.

It was notable that although the commissioner's term is for five years, it was not until Governor Curley took office that any state chief executive refused reappointment to a commissioner. Such a situation, according to Mr. Harrison, contributed to a sense of solidarity and stability within the department, extending to the ranks.

Few police departments in the world have a longer or more satisfactory record than Boston's.

It had its genesis in Colonial times when at a Town Meeting held in February of 1636 it was decided to establish a night watch. This was augmented soon with a day ward. Thus the name Watch and Ward.

In 1712 the selectmen organized a constabulary that was paid, systematized and officered.

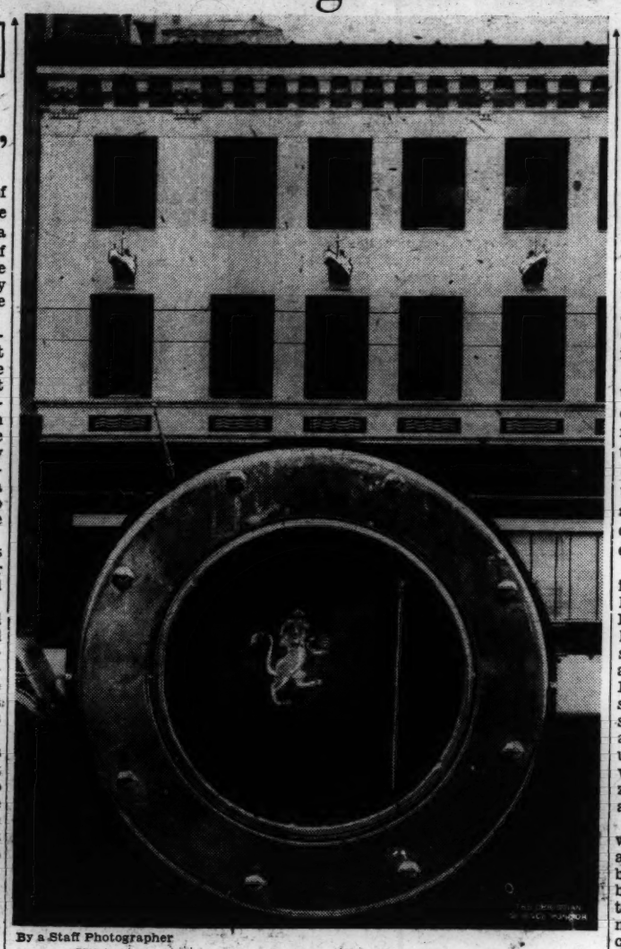
In 1822 Boston became a chartered city and in the charter provisions were made for a "police" force. So far as is known, this was the first time that the word "police" was used to describe a constabulary force.

In 1853 the police were consolidated with the Watch and Ward and both placed under a chief. The chief was appointed by a board of three commissioners, who were, in turn, appointed by the Mayor.

Meanwhile, the controversy over the appointment of Maj. Joseph F. Timilty as police commissioner still continues. Not in office more than a few hours the new commissioner stepped into a controversy of his own over possible reinstatement of the policemen who participated in the 1919 police strike.

Commissioner Timilty and State Senator Edward C. Carroll, backing the cause of the 1919 strikers, of whom he was one, spent the day exchanging words on reinstatement. Senator Carroll started it by announcing the commissioner would reinstate the men. Commissioner Timilty immediately fired back, "Neither Eddie Carroll nor anyone

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)



By a Staff Photographer

White Star Line's New Building, Boylston Street, Boston

Between Second and Third Stories Are Miniature Reproductions of the Queen Mary. Below Is the White Star Line Flag

Edwards Plans To Drop Officials

As one of his last official acts as State WPA Administrator here, Paul Edwards will name next Monday the two administrative officials he said he would discharge this week, it was learned today at the Park Square Building headquarters. Mr. Edwards announced before Thanksgiving that two such officials were to be dismissed, but withheld their names in order not to spoil their holiday.

With the reorganization and simplification program still going on, several additional stenographers and clerks in district offices and at headquarters were discharged yesterday. Protests against the program were registered yesterday by 21 WPA workers from Salem, seven of whom said they were told they were to be discharged in the near future from the historical records survey there.

Next Monday Mr. Edwards will turn his position over to Lieut.-Col. John J. MaDonough, present labor relations head of the WPA. Mr. Edwards will then take a short vacation before assuming his new position as chief examiner of the WPA in Washington.

Sailing of Six Vessels Delayed

A check on the Boston harbor maritime strike at noon showed six vessels delayed because of a shortage of officers or men, five withdrawn from service because of the International Seamen's Union intercoastal walkout, and one vessel sailing, manned by replacements.

The collier Berwindvale whose licensed personnel walked off along with the licensed and unlicensed men of the Cody and the Black Hawk yesterday, signed on new men and left today for Hampton Roads. Other vessels still short of men are the Cold Harbor, the McKeesport, the Hampden and the Kishacoquillas.

Vessels withdrawn because of the insurgents' strike in the west coast emergency are the Dorothy and the William Luckenbach, the Arizonan, the Mobile City and the Camor.

Richard Golden, executive secretary for the American Radio Telegraphists Association, announced today that union radio operators are refusing to sail on ships whose officers are on strike and that a general strike in his association may be called Monday.

Best Apple Essay Written by Woman

When it comes to knowing about apples, the female is more intelligent than the male. Mrs. Lillian Evensen of East Templeton proved that today when in competition with her husband she won a $200 first prize in a state-wide essay contest on the subject, "Why I Prefer Massachusetts Apples."

But her husband, Christopher H. Evensen, was not kept completely out of the picture. He was the recipient of one of 10 prizes of $5. And after all, the $205 is all in the family and will, according to Mrs. Evensen, be used to buy a farm for raising poultry and fruit.

The contest was conducted by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

Canadian Ship Sails for Nassau

Boston's week-end marine parade was pepped up this week by the initial sailing of the winter to Nassau, via Bermuda and Jamaica. Steamer Lady Rodney of the Canadian National Steamships fleet picked up a goodly number of passengers at Commonwealth Pier today and moved downstream on a 20-day cruise.

Resumption of the Jamaican service, with sailings every other Saturday, gives Boston cruise enthusiasts a sailing to the South every week, for on alternate Saturdays, the 30-day cruises to the British West Indies are scheduled. The Lady Rodney is to alternate with the Lady Somers all through the winter.

Arriving today was the Furness liner Nova Scotia from Liverpool, Eng., via Halifax, N. S., and St. John's N. F., the only other deep-water passenger liner visiting Boston today. Tomorrow, the Cunard White Star liner Samaria sails for Cobh, Galway and Liverpool. Monday brings the Lancastria of the same line in from Liverpool and Cobh, a day late because of encountering fog some 875 miles east of Boston yesterday. Also due Monday is the American Merchant of the American Merchant Lines, with passengers from London.

Free Employment Offices to Close

"Out of funds" will be the sign tacked over eight free state employment offices next week by William F. Callahan, Public Works Commissioner. As a result, 40 persons operating these establishments for the past two years as part of Governor Curley's "work-and-wages" program will be out of employment.

In making this announcement today, Mr. Callahan explained that no funds will be made available for the employment offices after the beginning of the fiscal year, Dec. 1. The offices are located in Middleboro, Taunton, Beverly, Worcester, Pittsfield, Greenfield and two in Boston.

Boston Today

State ABC Acts On Liquor 'Ads'

The Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverages Commission has moved to keep rubicund Saint Nicholas in character as the jolly driver of those reindeer which clatter across housetops on Christmas Eve and not present him to little children as some employee or booster for the liquor industry.

"The commission has suggested that all those engaged in the alcoholic beverages industry not only refrain from using either the picture or the name of Saint Nicholas (or Santa Claus), or any other name to designate the patron saint, "but also refrain from using the picture or name of any Biblical character, event or phrase."

This request had its counterpart in one recently made to licensees of Pennsylvania by the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board. Writing to all holders of manufacturers', wholesalers', importers', agents', brokers' and solicitors' licenses, William H. Hearn, secretary of the Massachusetts commission, pointed out that some distillers and brewers as well as wholesalers and importers have used in their Christmas season advertisements in newspapers, magazines and on posters the pictures and name of Saint Nicholas.

"The Commission is informed," wrote Mr. Hearn, "that this type of advertising is disapproved generally by those engaged in the alcoholic beverages industry for the reason that the patron saint, since time immemorial, has been associated with children, and it is for the best interests of the industry that its advertisements should in no way associate the children's saint with alcoholic beverages."

Mr. Hearn asked that this matter be given careful consideration and that in a spirit of co-operation the liquor vendor comply with these suggestions in future advertising.

Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, whose bill in this connection was defeated in the Legislature last year, said today that he had received assurance from the National Liquor Dealers' Association in New York that it would eliminate Santa Claus in seasonal advertising as well as references of a religious or patriotic nature.

Fore River Only Drydock Bidder

Already a busy, bustling yard, requiring overtime on the part of its employees, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's waterfront in Fore River looms as the site of ever accelerated activity and employment.

Naval officials recently made public plans for construction of a mobile floating drydock authorized by Congress as an innovation in equipment in naval warfare made necessary by the development of the aircraft carrier. Bids opened Nov. 25.

Today the Admiral's office in Charlestown disclosed the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, as the only bidder, would probably construct the "World's Largest Drydock," if Congress can meet the bid. The corporation demands $21,312,000 which greatly exceeds the amount appropriated by Congress.

The Bethlehem bid is nearly three times the amount required to build a "fixed" dock, it was pointed out.

Insistence by the navy that the larger, mobile dock be constructed has been the subject of considerable controversy. Officially, the navy insists that the dock is intended for use only at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. But if it is to be used there only, the same purpose could be served at a cost of only about $8,000,000 on a fixed dock, high naval officials have conceded.

As a development of naval strategy, the floating drydock is conceded by observers as a possible mobile auxiliary of the fleet in time of war.

In any case, when the price snag is straightened out, and if the contract is given to the Bethlehem company, the greater part of the dock will be constructed at Fore River, Mass., and transported to the West Coast for assembly.

GOP Has Plan To Push Ouster Of Curley Aides

Threat to Curtail Budget Expected to Force Hurley's Hand

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Republican hopes to force from state service those Curley appointees they deem unsuitable were not smashed entirely by their failure to elect John W. Haigis, Republican nominee, as Governor. Republican leaders have revised their strategy and have formulated removal plans entirely beyond Governor-Elect Charles F. Hurley's veto power.

When the Republicans were campaigning for the election of Mr. Haigis, leaders had developed plans whereby whole departments might be reorganized through legislation. In the reorganization process the entire departmental personnel would have been thrown out of employment temporarily, including the Curley commissioners at whom the G. O. P. strong men still are aiming. After the commissioners had been eliminated from State service, all other deserving employees were to have been re-employed.

Lack Margin in House

But such legislation was predicated upon the support of the incoming Governor. Had Mr. Haigis been elected, Republicans knew the reorganization bills would not be vetoed. Today with Mr. Hurley as the incoming Chief Executive, Republicans are certain the proposed legislation would be vetoed. While the G. O. P. maintains in the 1937 Senate the two-thirds majority necessary to override a veto, in the House its margin of 135 to 105 is much less than two-thirds.

The new plans concern the State budget and departmental expenditures. The reported strategy is for Republicans to band together when the budget comes into the Legislature to back a demand upon Governor Hurley that he force from the State service various department heads under the penalty of major slashes in budget items.

These budget slashes, according to Republicans, would be severe enough to cripple a department. For instance, a department which requires $1,000,000 a year might be reduced to $10,000. G. O. P. strategists believe such a threat would force Mr. Hurley's hand.

Force Hurley's Hand

It is understood Mr. Hurley is not too eager to retain some Curley appointees but that he will not disturb them of his own volition. Should he be forced into a corner by a Republican budget bloc, he might take action.

As yet, it is understood, the plan has not obtained 100 per cent approval. In fact, the finer points have not yet been completed, it is said. Some Republican skeptics are not certain the plan will work. They see in Mr. Hurley an able politician who might turn the Republican strategy into good political material for himself.

At any rate the plans are developing with such Curley cohorts as William F. Callahan, public works commissioner; Thomas H. Green, commissioner of civil service, and James G. Reardon, state commissioner of education, said to be the particular Republican targets.

Quabbin Remembered

There are others. Thomas D. Lavelle and Edward J. Kelley, Curley-appointed members of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, are hardly in Republican favor after the Quabbin "gift contract" affair. Nor do Republicans think well of Governor Curley's appointees on the Boston Finance Commission.

Republicans are not overly concerned with whom Mr. Hurley would appoint in the place of the officials they hope to remove. Various Republicans, including Representative Philip G. Bowker, believe Mr. Hurley would appoint responsible men to the positions and they are willing to trust to his appointive judgment.

Furthermore, the incoming Republican-controlled Executive Council will act as a check against unsuitable appointments from a Republican standpoint. Only the failure to seat Bayard Tuckerman,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

College Gives Industry Aid; New Hampshire Executives Take Puzzles to Laboratory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 28—The state where the lawnmower, the corkscrew, paper clips and barbed wire were invented now is encouraging small manufacturers to bring mechanical problems to a college engineering laboratory to see if mathematics, physics and chemistry can lend a hand to native ingenuity.

Throughout New Hampshire many small industrialists are faced with problems of calculation which can be solved in a short time by the staff of a research laboratory. For their free use the University of New Hampshire opened a research and testing service which has become so popular that within three years it has enlisted the services of a director, four graduate engineers and 17 students on the National Youth Administration rolls. They are kept busy solving problems of every type and description.

Diversified Industries

New Hampshire is a state of small diversified industries, 85 per cent of which employ less than 100 persons in each plant. In such industrial soil new ideas take root readily, for the workers are close to every operation of the business. Frequently this fertility of ideas and processes is handicapped by lack of research assistance. Few industries could afford, or would need continuously, a laboratory of their own, and for this reason the experimental engineering station of the university came into being.

To date the laboratory has solved 363 major technical problems for 163 concerns. This does not include minor tests regularly conducted on coal, fuel oil, tanning solutions and other products.

Tests for Farmers

Many tanners send samples of solutions taken from their tanks to the laboratory, whenever a new batch of hides is being placed in the tanks, to find out what chemicals should be added. After making tests, the laboratory telephones the result to the industry requesting the test.

For years textile plants throughout the world have been troubled when reeds used on looms break during operations. These reeds, a frame with hundreds of cross-pieces between which threads are placed, must be replaced whenever one of the cross-pieces gives way. This requires complete rethreading.

Testing equipment has been set up in the laboratory to determine first, at what point these small strips generally give way. When this has been ascertained, engineers will seek to learn what changes are necessary to remedy this fault.

Switches Given Test

In another part of the laboratory electrical switches are being turned on and off constantly to determine their length of usefulness. When a switch gives out the equipment automatically stops and after a record is made from the attached counter

Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Liquor Licenses In R. I. Cut Down Under New Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28—The program of the State Division of Alcoholic Beverages to curb Rhode Island's liquor traffic showed definite results here today on the eve of the issuance of 1937 permits.

The new law directed at the package stores becomes effective on Tuesday, and the next session of the General Assembly will receive measures for dealing stiff blows at the "dine and dance" places which have been openly criticized by the clergymen of all denominations, the licensing boards and the police departments, it was learned at the State House.

Michael F. Costello, chief of the division, made known the large decrease in the number of Class A licenses, better known as package store licenses, as the result of the requirements of the new law passed at the last session of the General Assembly. The statute provides that in cities of more than 10,000 population such licenses can only be issued to establishments selling liquor and beer exclusively and in drug stores.

Cuts Them Out

Under the old law, grocery stores, variety stores and fruit stands had a liquor department, as did the larger markets. These must go according to the provisions of the act.

The amendment to the law also prohibits wholesalers from holding Class A licenses, except in towns of less than 10,000 population, and there are few of these. The new statute furthermore limits issuance of Class A retail package store licenses in larger cities and towns to every 4000 population, according to the 1930 census. Until the present there was no population limit.

Mr. Costello said that some of the wholesalers, grocers and other merchants have arranged to hold Class A licenses by setting up separate establishments as liquor stores. By far the larger number of present places dealing in other merchandise, have not applied for the 1937 permit, either because they did not desire to pay $500 license fee, which is $100 higher than a year ago, or because they did not desire to go to the expense of fitting up separate liquor stores, the division concludes.

Class A Licenses

During 1936 Providence has had 160 full Class A licenses in effect, as well as 48 limited Class A licenses, in addition to drug stores holding Class A licenses.

While the figures will not be available until Monday on the number of applications for the new licensing year in this city, Mr. Costello said that there is every indication that there will be a decrease of approximately 35 per cent. Under the one-to-4000 limitation this city is only entitled to 63 full privilege licenses under the law.

Mr. Costello also declared that he was gratified with the manner in which the various local licensing boards have responded to his appeals to curb the Class B, better known as the restaurant and "dine and dance," permit.

The present law requires Class B places to refrain from selling intoxicating beverages between 1 a. m. and 6 a. m. on Sundays but the local boards have the power to change these hours to meet the requirements of their cities and towns.

Ocean Terminal For Planes Sought In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28—Before Gov. Theodore Francis Green becomes Rhode Island's next United States Senator, definite arrangements will be made to improve the State's airport facilities. Then, when he takes over his new duties, he will work for more fields; one of the most modern types to be established at Newport.

This was made known upon his return from a 3000-mile trip by airplane. Governor Green flew from Providence to St. Louis, then took a sightseeing flight over the Ozark mountains, and continued from Jefferson City to Kansas City, Mo., to Springfield, Ill., to Chicago and home.

Hangar Needed

Renewing his expressed belief that the State Airport at Hillsgrove can become the terminus for transatlantic service if adequate hangar facilities are provided, Governor Greene made it clear that he would ask the General Assembly at its next session to complete the field with this object in view.

Everywhere in the nation, he said, the remodeled Hillsgrove airport is recognized as one of the best. "But our field lacks," he noted, "one vital essential, and that is hangar facilities. We must have these, if we are to become more than a first-class way station, and if we hope to receive favorable consideration as transatlantic airplane service is developed. Even if we spent another $1,000,000 down there, it would be an investment very much worth while."

Capacity Bookings

Planes clearing the Hillsgrove airport, it was said at the State House, are usually filled to capacity, and many bookings have had to be declined because of a lack of facilities. The American Airlines now use the Hillsgrove port as a regular calling place and maintain an office at the administration building.

The Governor said he regarded as vitally important not only the further development of use of Hillsgrove airport, but additional facilities to accommodate summer trade at Block Island, Watch Hill and Newport, and emergency landing fields of suitable size and equipment.

Westerly recently provided land for such purpose and the landing field is to be improved by the Division of Airports as soon as funds are made available. The field is expected to be of particular service to the summer colony at Watch Hill and to other summer colonies near Westerly and in South county. It also will serve pilots who are forced to make landings in emergency.

WPA Project Seeks to Curb Drunkenness

Educational Literature and Exhibits on Alcoholism Planned

Increase Is Noted

Facts and Figures From City Hospital Show an Alarming Situation

With drunkenness definitely on the increase in Massachusetts since the repeal of prohibition, with the care of inebriates at City Hospital costing Boston more than $500,000 a year, and with 5000 cases of drunkenness received there each year, a new Works Progress Administration project "to gather and prepare for publication educational literature and exhibits on acloholism" takes on definite significance.

Alcoholism, City Hospital authorities declare, is one of the most expensive problems that face the institution today. Not only do patients average a two-week stay, but they cost the City of Boston more than $5.33 a day to be kept there. More than that, report the continue as a permanent expense to city and State.

According to Dr. Merrill Moore of the Harvard Medical School and the Boston City Hospital, head of the WPA project, this problem has concerned institution officials deeply. For several years. Dr. Moore, Prof. Tracy J. Putnam, also of Harvard and the hospital, and Dr. James W. Manary, hospital superintendent, have conducted an extensive investigation into the drinking situation. Although their data are not yet complete, it will be compiled and made public by the new WPA project, for which funds have been made available by the Government.

Majority in Coma

The majority of inebriates, 1000 of whom every year are brought to the hospital in a coma, range in age between 25 and 50—a man's most productive years, Dr. Moore declared. Just as pitiful, but more tragic, is a little group of 11 to 15-year-old drunkards.

Fatalities from intoxication have increased along with drunkenness since prohibition. Dr. Moore's figures show. At the City Hospital alone, there have been more than 200 each year since repeal, while the highest number during prohibition was 118 in 1924.

The loss to the economic life of Boston through such conditions is deplorable and can hardly be estimated, Dr. Moore said. Not only does it cost thousands of dollars to care for these men and women in their condition, but they in turn cost the city many times more than that in loss of working days. More than that, he said, their families from first to last are the ones who feel most the effects and results of drunkenness.

That something would have to be done in this State about the drinking situation was realized even before prohibition, when a commission was appointed in 1913 here in Massachusetts to study drunkenness in the State.

In 1912, the commission reported, arrests for drunkenness throughout the State amounted to 105,000, a number larger than ever before for this or any other offense. Of those sentenced to prison for all types of crimes, the commission found that 96 per cent were habitually intemperate.

While reporting that more than 300,000 working days were lost to the economic life of the State through imprisonment from drunkenness in 1912, the Commission stated that "the cost of drunkenness to this State in homes broken through divorce, through desertion, through the cost of neglected childhood, and in degraded manhood and womanhood is beyond measure."

Steps Advocated

Cures suggested by the Commission are followed somewhat in the ideas presented by the WPA project heads. Although advocating some medication, nevertheless they declare that nourishing food, out-of-door work, improved exercises and a complete reversal of mental processes is absolutely necessary before any cure can be effected.

Seven fundamental ways by which the State could reduce drunkenness were recommended by the commission, which was headed by Judge Michael S. Murray of Brookline. These recommendations have as yet received more study than action. They included:

1. Statewide prohibition of the liquor traffic.
2. Elimination of private profit in the sale of intoxicating liquors.
3. More thorough enforcement of existing legislation regarding the sale of liquor.
4. Amendments to the existing liquor laws.
5. Increasing and improving public instruction on temperance.
6. Competing with the saloon, as a club, through public provision of wholesome recreation for all persons.
7. Gradual elimination of those factors in the environment of the individual which may predispose him to excessive use of alcohol as a drug.

The effect of measures to cope with the liquor traffic is seen by officials in the statistical record. In 1920, first year of nonsale of intoxicating beverages, such arrests fell from 79,000 to 37,000. During prohibition arrests rose until in 1933, the year when repeal was authorized, 36,000 were recorded. In 1934 and 1935, this number bounded to 98,000 and 93,000.

To prevent this figure traveling higher, to lessen and eventually eliminate alcoholism and to uplift society in general is the announced purpose of the new WPA project. Fifty people will be employed on the project, which in the end may affect many thousand times that number.

Museum Audience To Hear Lecture On Hittite Art Problems

Dr. Ernst Herzfield, distinguished for his work in the field of Persian archaeology, will give an illustrated lecture on "Problems of Hittite Art" at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock. He is professor at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton and is at present delivering a series of lectures at the Lowell Institute, on the archaeology of Iran.

Through recent excavations at Tell Halaf new material of the Hittite civilization has come to light, and the importance of this culture must be re-estimated, Dr. Herzfeld, who attributes a high antiquity and independence to the culture of the Hittites, will discuss some of the new problems and will interpret Hittite art as a bridge between that of the Near East and that of Crete and Greece.

As an excavator, author and lecturer he is widely known. For more than 30 years he has lived in the Near East. Among his mast famous excavations was that of the Palace of Harun-al-Raschid at Samarra in Mesopotamia, the finds of which are exhibited in the Berlin State museum. He has also excavated with the Oriental Institute of Chicago, at Persepolis, uncovering the palaces of Darius and Xerxes, with their magnificent reliefs.

Charlestown Fire Has $200,000 Loss

A major conflagration on the Charlestown docks was prevented by Boston firemen early today. The fire, which was spectacular, was confined to two buildings. Total loss was estimated at $200,000.

The blaze was discovered in a warehouse just before midnight. It spread rapidly to an adjoining mill. Five alarms were sounded, bringing all the apparatus in Boston, and near-by docks and sheds were saved.

Freezing weather handicapped the firemen who were directed by Chief Samuel Pope, appointed head of the department last Saturday.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasisg cloudiness and warmer, probably with light snow tonight and Sunday morning; colder Sunday afternoon and night; increasing southerly winds, shifting to northwest Sunday. Minimum temperature tonight, about 30 degrees.

Maine: Snow tonight and Sunday, warmer tonight; colder Sunday night and in the west portion Sunday afternoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight; colder Sunday afternoon and night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, possibly light snow tonight and Sunday morning; warmer tonight; colder Sunday afternoon and at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds becoming strosg tonight and shifting to northwest Sunday and overcast weather tonight and Sunday, probably light snow over the north and central portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	16	Minneapolis	36	34
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	44	42
Chicago	38	20	New York	26	20
Denver	32	32	Norfolk	24	24
Helena	20	20	Philadelphia	26	22
Jacksonville	30	30	St. Louis	44	34
Kansas City	40	40	San Francisco	52	50
Los Angeles	54	54	Washington	24	22
Miami	46	44			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 28.
B—Minimum, Nov. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:53 p. m., ... 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 11:30 a. m., height, 11.9 feet.
Sunday, 11:48 p. m., height, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL—"Dead End," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by Norman Bel Geddes. Featuring Clem Wilenchick, Mady Correll, Warren Ashe, Donald Sharpe and others. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"New Faces," by Leonard Sillman. Featuring the Duncan Sisters, Eddie Garr, Frances Williams, Imogene Coca and Charles Kemper. 8:20.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — Col. W. de Basil's Ballet Russe. Tonight's program: "Les Cents Baisers," "Symphonie Fantastique," "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune," and "Cimarosiana." 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

REPERTORY — "It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Straight as an Arrow," "Little Champ," "Screen Snapshots," "Graveyard of Ships," "Music Everywhere," latest newsreels and other shorts.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Love on the Run," co-starring Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10.

TREMONT — "The Masquerader." 9:58 a. m., 12:20, 3:09, 5:58, 8:47. Also "Golden Arrow," with Bette Davis. 8:50, 11:12 a. m., 1:50, 4:39, 7:28, 10:17.

UPTOWN — "Cain and Mabel," with Marion Davies, Clark Gable and Allen Jenkins. 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50. Also "Back to Nature." 1, 3:40, 6, 8:50.

MEMORIAL — "Winterset," with Burgess Meredith and Margo. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8:10, 10:12.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Lady Be Careful," with Lew Ayres and Mary Carlisle. Fenway: 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:35. Also Warner Baxter and June Lang in "White Hunter." Fenway: 2:25, 5:05, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount: 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

FINE ARTS — "Tanzmusik." Viennese musical film, featuring Liane Haid. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

BOSTON — "Smartest Girl in Town," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 10:50 a. m., 1:05, 3:25, 5:40, 8, 10:15. Stage: Eddie Cantor, Parkyakarkus, Jimmy Wallington, Jane Cooper and others.

EXETER — Will Rogers in "Ambassador Bill." 1:50, 4:54, 7:55. Also "My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 3, 6:04, 9:05.

MODERN—"Pigskin Parade," with Gladys George, John Howard and Arline Judge. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10. Also "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," with Gladys George. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Dodsworth," with Walter Huston, and Ruth Chatterton. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Back to Nature," with the Jones Family. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

METROPOLITAN — The Dionne Quintuplets in "Reunion," featuring Jean Hersholt and Rochelle Hudson. 9:15, 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: Horace Heidt and his Alemite Brigadiers.

UNIVERSITY — "Swing Time," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Wives Never Know," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin conducting. 8:15.

Other Events

BATTLE GREEN PLAYERS — "Bulldog Drummond," seventh annual presentation, sponsored by Order of DeMolay, in the Old Belfry Club House, corner of Forest and Muzzey Streets, Lexington. 8.

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY PROF. HERMANN S. HERING, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wellesley, in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College. 3.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

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OLD SOUTH FORUM—Austin H. MacCormick on "Crime, the Criminal and Society." Corner of Milk and Washington Streets. 3:30.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT — Instrumental trio. Bertram Silberman, conductor. Church of All Nations, 89 Shawmut Avenue. 3:30.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM —Recital by Dr. James R. Houghton, baritone; Albion Metcalf, pianist; Reginald Boardman, accompanist. 2.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY — Illustrated lecture by Ernest Dudley Chase on "Colorful Scenes in Germany and Thereabouts." 3:30.

FORD HALL FORUM—Emil Ludwig on "The Present Political Situation and Prospects of War in Europe." 7:45.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Alice Lawton on "Glimpses of England Today, and a Bit of Northern France." 20 Beacon Street. 7:45.

ROXBURY NYA LECTURE—Carl Yaeger on "The Present European Situation." 216 Townsend Street. 8.

Monday

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Weekly meeting. Two-act play. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

HOTEL LENOX—Third in a series of eight lectures on "Backstage With the News," by Dr. Roland Hall Sharp, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor. Interpretation of current events. How to read a newspaper. 5:15.

Best Boston Bets

Tonight

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin conducting. 8:15.

Boston Opera House—Col. W. de Basil's Ballet Russe. 8:30.

Repertory—"It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

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Teachers Learn That Books For Child Need Great Care

By Millicent Taylor
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Writers and publishers of children's books take their responsibilities toward their young readers very seriously, it was brought out in a section meeting on recreational reading in the elementary school at the silver anniversary convention of the National Council of Teachers of English held in Boston yesterday and ending today. Miss Doris Patee of the Macmillan Company, New York city, speaking from the publishers' angle, said that authors of juvenile books were the most conscientious of all writers, willing to take infinite pains to have details correct and information authentic.

"Children of today with photoplays like David Copperfield, with the radio and the rotogravure sections, have so many points of information that a new type of youngster is coming along," was contributed to this discussion by John J. Floherty of New York.

Satisfies Juvenile Curiosity

Mr. Floherty, maker of photographic books on such subjects as the coast guard, the police, airplanes, making the movies, and other informational material answering the why, how, when and where questions of wide awake children, said he had traveled 24,000 miles this last year in order to provide first hand material for his juvenile readers.

"If children like a book they will read it over and over; therefore one owes them a little extra care as regards truth and as regards English," said Mrs. Margery Bianco, author of such popular favorites as "The Velveteen Rabbit" and "Winterbound." "They want a sense of rhythm of words, a simple balance and cadence or choice of words. I am not for simplifying the vocabulary too much," she added.

Mrs. Bianco, who sees letters from hundreds of children as to why they like certain books, says their most frequent statement is, "I like it because it is so real."

Must Be Convincing

Even the fantasy, then, must be convincing, and the author of any juvenile must so live with his characters and setting that nothing will interefere with the child's satisfaction in its complete reality. More books picturing a well-rounded family life, is a need she stressed. A few have been written recently, but in all too many books for young people the parents are weakly drawn, she said. In fact she confessed that parents in her own books were a problem to her.

"I am sometimes tempted to make all my characters orphans simply because I don't know what to do with their parents," she said.

How Public Helps in Detroit

The modern teacher of English is realizing that contact with the community is an invaluable means of vitalizing the work of the classroom, reported Miss Helen J. Hanlon of the Miller High School, Detroit, in a talk on the use of community resources in the teaching of English, given in one of the general sessions.

"In Detroit," she said, "we believe that a well-rounded program of education is possible only when there is a friendly relationship between the schools and the public." The schools of Detroit, she explained, have listed some 200 places of special interest to boys and girls, including art centers, newspapers, libraries, historical museums, automobile factories, the telephone company, radio stations, airports. Trips carefully prepared for and richly followed up, provide experiences.

"We find," she added, "that any worthwhile experience is grist for the mill of the English classroom."

With nearly 85,000,000 persons attending motion pictures in the United States every week, and nearly one third of these estimated as under 21 years of age, the student has a right to expect that the school will assist him to develop a critical judgment of the movies, according to Richard Byrd Lewis of Hollywood, Calif., leading the panel discussion on developing standards of motion picture appreciation.

Local Pupils Demonstrate

How this is being achieved was reported by teachers from various parts of the country, and in part demonstrated by pupils from the local public schools.

Cashing in on the child's interest in the radio by correlating the English work with radiocasting was presented by Carlton H. Larrabee of Stamford, Conn., in the radio conference section. Writing material for pretended radio presentation, reviewing programs actually given on the air, planning radio forum talks, and giving speeches through a portable loudspeaker in the classroom are some of the ideas Mr. Larrabee has worked out for the Stamford High School.

A plan in effect in Michigan, whereby boxes of children's books are sent to schools in remote districts, along with special exhibits and other helps in introducing the books to the children. was described by Miss Edith Thomas of the library extension service, University of Michigan.

The plan, financed by the children's fund of Michigan Loan Collection of Books for Boys and Girls established by the Late Senator James Couzens in 1929, has already vastly enriched the resources of children throughout the State, Miss Thomas said.

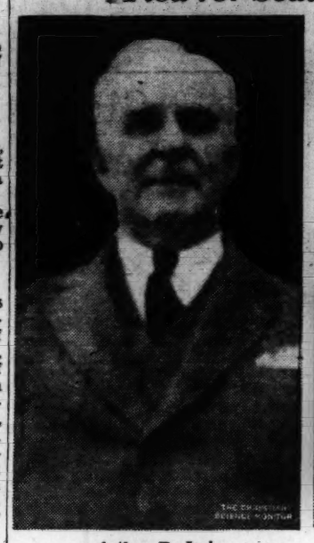
The annual banquet last night, attended by the largest crowd the national council has ever handled, was largely given over to the poet's and novelist's own analysis of what they counted of value in their particular medium of expression.

Robert P. Tristram Coffin in reading from his published poems told the occasion of writing each poem and what mood or experience he sought to capture.

Miss Phyllis Bentley, English novelist, discussed the novelist's contribution of characters.

The convention closed with a renewed emphasis on the beauty of the English language, Padraic Colum, Irish poet, speaking on Poetry and the Modern World. A discussion of the development of choral speech in the schools and colleges within the last two years and its possibilities for awakening people to the beauty of their language was accompanied by a demonstration program given by the Verse-Speaking Choir of Wellesley College.

Tied for Seat in Congress



Arthur B. Jecks
Republican Candidate for Congress
First New Hampshire District

Alphonse Roy
Democratic Candidate for Congress
First New Hampshire District

Concord, N. H., Congress Tie May Mean Special Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 28—What is said to be the first actual tie vote in a congressional race in the United States in 110 years today promised to develop into a special election here between Alphonse Roy, Democrat, and Arthur B. Jenks, Republican, rivals for a seat in the United States House of Representatives.

When the polling booths closed on Nov. 3, the First District had apparently leaned to the Republican candidate by 550 votes. Like Roosevelt, who had picked up rapidly on Landon in the late hours on voting day, Mr. Roy had polled a heavy vote to gain on his Republican rival in the last hours. But in the tabulations Mr. Roy fell short, while the national Democratic ticket pulled out victoriously.

Mr. Roy was not satisfied. He demanded a recount. And in the final figuring, the vote stood 51,697 for Mr. Roy and 51,697 for Mr. Jenks.

Examinations of the ballots by both candidates is now under way. If these produce nothing upon which the candidates can base an appeal to the ballot commission, the law states that the Governor and the Council shall call for a special election.

But there is a catch in the law, it seems. No time limit is set in which the candidates must make their appeal to the ballot commission, a move the Governor must await before calling a special election.

High Feed Prices Cut Earnings On Bay State Poultry

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 28 (AP)—High feed prices will contribute to the smaller earnings which Massachusetts poultrymen must expect this winter, a farm outlook report, issued by Massachusetts State College, said today.

The high feed price is causing poultrymen in some parts of the country to sell their birds rather than to keep them for egg production, F. H. Branch, extension economist, said. Mr. Branch asserted it also discouraged adequate feeding which tended to lower egg production of the remaining birds.

The report said egg prices during the first half of the year were expected to average at least as high as last year but predicted prices probably would be lower for the last half of 1937.

Poultry meat prices probably will decline more than usual until midwinter, the report continued, but will be up again next fall. The survey said the turkey outlook for 1937 was for lowered production and improved prices for fall-marketed birds.

Schoolboy Patrol Movement Signs 1200 Maine Youths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 28—More than 1200 Maine youths have joined the national "schoolboy patrol" movement which has enlisted a total of 250,000 boys and girls throughout the United States in the task of making the highways safe for school children, according to the Maine Automobile Association today.

As a unit of the parent organization, the Maine patrol is trained to control, direct and instruct student bodies in the technique of crossing the street and otherwise handling themselves in a way to minimize the hazards encountered by motorists.

As a reward for meritorious work along the lines of road safety, 15 to 20 boys will be sent to the national conference of patrols in Washington next May.

Although only in its infancy, the patrol movement has grown in Maine from 30 members in 1930 to its present membership of more than 1000 youths. Under Director Edward J. Braylor, the patrol has won the plaudits of the state police with which the boys keep in touch. Only the big cities in Maine at this time are represented in the patrol unit.

With the appointment of Sergt. Harold Carson of the state police as a traveling instructor, however, the patrol movement is rapidly spreading to the coastal and rural towns where super-express, through roads are making safety education imperative in what were once isolated communities.

Teachers to Hear Hampden

Quincy school teachers will be entertained by Walter Hampden, distinguished actor of the American stage at the high school auditorium, next Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, James M. Muir, superintendent of the school announced today. Mr. Hampden will present dramatic sketches from his famous plays.

What's Going On in the Arts

Mr. Burgin Leads the Symphony

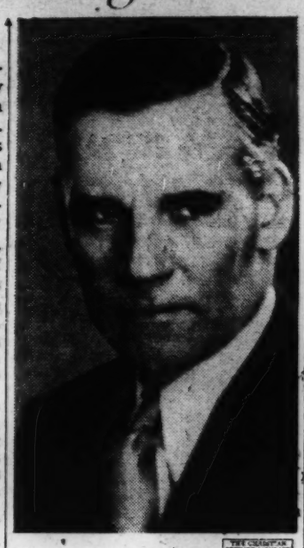
Richard Burgin, assistant conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, made yesterday afternoon his fall appearance on the podium. For program of this pair of concerts he had selected the Bach Organ Toccata in C major, orchestrated by Leo Weiner; Hindemith's "Symphony," entitled "Mathis der Maler," and the First Symphony, in G minor, of B. S. Kalinnikoff. The first of these compositions is having this week its first performances by the orchestra. The second was introduced to us by Mr. Burgin two years ago. The third was revived by him after it had lain on the shelf for 15 years.

Thus Mr. Burgin cannot be accused of giving us hackneyed works. Nor can he be charged with seeking for easy effects—so far at least as the first half of his program was concerned, for it was replete with contrapuntal austerities. Mr. Weiner's Bach is well and faithfully transcribed, but on the literal side, with not much illumination. A second hearing of Hindemith's so-called "symphony," consisting of three excerpts from his opera, "Mathis der Maler," did not substantially modify the first impression. It still strikes this listener as the music of one who knows his way about but has not been blessed with inspiration.

The Kalinnikoff Symphony is a simple composition, regular in form and filled with melodic charm and rhythmic vigor and Russian atmosphere of the old school. No doubt it sounded particularly naïve after the sophistication of Hindemith. It is music easy to enjoy, and this is probably its weakness. Its charms, we suspect, would not wear very well. Once in fifteen years is perhaps as often as it should be heard.

Mr. Burgin conducted with authority and the orchestra played with its usual virtuosity. The audience greeted the assistant conductor cordially and rewarded his performance of the Kalinnikoff symphony especially with prolonged applause.

L. A. S.



Walter Huston, Who Brings His Production of "Othello" to the Opera House Monday for One Week

Germanic Museum

At the Germanic Museum, Cambridge, a two-man exhibition is on view. Both artists are German.

Hubert Landau provides some ably painted water colors, executed with a feeling for the free-flowing nature of the medium. There are outdoor scenes and portrayals of people whom the painter has caught in a characteristic moment.

Josef Albers was once an instructor at the Bauhaus at Dessau. His pictures here in Cambridge are definitely of the abstract type relying—despite many descriptive titles—upon the influence upon the eye of painstakingly spread areas of color, and of straight lines laid out with precise configuration. If there were no descriptive titles he would seem most like the de Stijl painters of Holland, and the Suprematists of Russia. These come closest to a purist style which is free of all descriptive and topographic association. Such abstractions as Josef Albers, despite their apparent address to the intellect, appeal to the spectator, or not, in an unmistakable way. Explanations and rationalization do not alter one's initial response.

Children's Book Illustrations

At the West End Library on Cambridge street, there is on exhibition a set of illustrations designed for reproduction in children's books. There is the customary variety of pen and color sketches depicting the animals, and monsters and fantastic pursuits which are described in child lore. The originals are designed for specific size and for the colors and inks available in large scale reproduction. A great deal of ingenuity is compressed into the limited dimensions, and in certain illustrations a very precise and patient craftsmansip.

D. A.

New Motion Pictures

What with a school holiday in greater Boston and the presence of the Misses Dionne in their latest starring vehicle, "Reunion," yesterday was children's day at the Metropolitan Theater.

Characteristic of what will probably become a screen tradition, Twentieth Century-Fox's second quintuplet picture is homespun material not without a goodly number of plot tangles which Dr. Jean Hersholt Luke straightens out with his own special untangling talents. Among the more prominent of the doctor's 3000 babies who attend a reunion to honor him are a forgotten movie star, a prominent governor, a husband and wife who are saved from separating, two young people in and out of love and a pickpocket. The film meanders pleasantly, contains some refreshing comedy, and of course several shots of the quintuplets, who play and tumble and pirouette for the camera's benefit. In the cast are Rochelle Hudson, Slim Summerville, Robert Kent, Dorothy Peterson, John Qualen, Alan Dinehart, Montagu Love and Tom Moore.

Horace Heidt, veteran stage band leader, returns after several years' absence. His band has been molded to fit into the radio groove and seems to have lost some of the flourish and trick routines we used to enjoy. It is a smooth unit, however, and introduces a number of engaging song and dance specialties.

J. D. B.

Ballet Russe

Massine's ballet, "Le Tricorne," was given by the Ballet Russe at the Opera House last night for the first time in the present engagement. With de Falla's music and Picasso's settings, it provides a lively and amusing entertainment, in which full advantage is taken by Massine, Toumanova and Lichine of the opportunities for clever dancing and clowning.

The other items of last night's bill were "Le Pavillon," in which the Young Lady was danced by Danilova in place of Baranova; "Le Spectre de la Rose," with Petroff and Baranova, and the lusty "Prince Igor," with Shabelevsky as the Warrior. There was much enthusiasm.

The "Symphonie Fantastique" and "The Afternoon of a Faun" are on the closing bill of the season this evening.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Jack Shannon, tenor; Ann	Louisiana State-Tulane foot-	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sports and recordings
5:15	Leaf, organist	ball game	Business Bureau sketch	Sports and recordings
5:30	Eton Boys, quartet	"The Monitor Views the News"	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Sports and recordings
5:45	Syncopators; pianist	Buzzy Kountz's Orchestra	children's program	Sports and recordings
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Music Editor's Page"
6:15	"News of Youth"	Jesse Crawford, organist	Casey's football scores	"Music Editor's Page"
6:30	Dooley's Football Roundup	News; music; sports briefs	"Musical Roundup": recording	Don Bestor's Orchestra
6:45	Dinner Time Revue	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Bill Farren, sports
7:00	Saturday Swing Club	Message of Israel: speaker and	Talk, "Red" Grange	Colonial News Service
7:15	Sportcast, Ted Husing	organ recital	NBC radio award	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30	Band concert, Edward D'Anna,	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Court of Common Troubles":	"You Shall Have Rhythm"
7:45	conductor; story	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	informal court	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:00	"Salute" program	Ed Wynn; Rudy Vallee;	Saturday Night Party: va-	Enoch Light's Orchestra
8:15	"America Dances": record	Graham McNamee; orch.	riety, with Walter O'Keefe;	Enoch Light's Orchestra
8:30	Football Revue: Ed Thorger-	Meredith Willson's Orchestra;	Jane Pickens; chorus; Ferde	Mal Hallet's Orchestra
8:45	son; Ky Kayser's Orch.	vocal soloists	Grofe's Orchestra	Mal Hallet's Orchestra
9:00	Floyd Gibbons; Joe Cook;	National Barn Dance: "Vic	"Snow Village" sketch	Ray Starita's Orchestra
9:15	Charlotte Symons; orch.	and Sade"; Henry Burr;	"Snow Village" sketch	Ray Starita's Orchestra
9:30	World Theater of the Air	vocal trio; Hot Shots; male	"Chateau"; Smith Ballew; Ed-	Chicago Symphony Orchestra,
9:45	World Theater of the Air	trio; Uncle Ezra	ward Everett Horton; oddity	Hans Lange, conductor
10:00	"Your Hit Parade": solo-	"Nickelodeon": comedy; songs	guest soloists; regular so-	Chicago Symphony Orchestra,
10:15	ists; trio; orchestra	and melodrama	loists; orchestra	Hans Lange, conductor
10:30	"America Dances": Lud	Hildegarde, soloist; popular	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah	Chicago Symphony Orchestra,
10:45	Gluskin's Orchestra	orchestra	Plantation: music	Hans Lange, conductor
11:00	Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
11:15	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	Riley and Farley's Orchestra	Bruins-Rangers hockey report	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
11:30	George Olsen's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45	George Olsen's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Old South Church	American Pageant of Youth:	Natural science dramatiza-	Colonial News Service
12:15	Kahakalau's Hawaiians	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra	tions; orchestra	"Three Quarter Time"
12:30	Salt Lake City choir and	Radio City Symphony Orches-	"Symphonietta": recording	Italian string orchestra and
12:45	organ recital	tra concert: Lucille Law-	Yankee News Service	vocal soloists
1:00	"World's Greatest Music"	renee, harpist; Jan Peerce,	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:15	Phil Saltman, pianist	tenor, soloist	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:30	Ray Rakov's Orchestra; so-	"Our Neighbors": informal	Melody Matinee: soloists;	Italian musical program; so-
1:45	loists; vocal trio	home interviews	quartet; orchestra	loists; orchestra
2:00	Pittsburgh Symphony Orch.;	Magic Key: Paul Whiteman's	"Beneath the Surface": talk;	Mystery dramatic sketch
2:15	Queena Marlo, soprano;	Orchestra; Ramon; quartet;	Landt Trio and White	"Deep South": recording
2:30	Antonio Modarelli, cond.	Marian Anderson; Col.	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries":	"Concert of Singing Stars":
2:45	Garden talk	Stoopnagle and Budd	dramtic sketch	vocalists; organ
3:00	New York Philharmonic-	"Your English"	Metropolitan Opera Auditions:	"Symphonic Hour": classical
3:15	Symphony Orchestra, John	"Captain Diamond": sketch	soloists; orchestra	recorded concert
3:30	Barbirolli, conductor; Rob-	"Captain Diamond": sketch	"Grand Hotel": sketch	"Estonians and Estonians
3:45	ert Casadesus, pianist;	Dorothy Dreslin, soprano	"Grand Hotel": sketch	Abroad": talks; music
4:00	Deems Taylor, comment'r	Special tribute to Dr. S.	"The Widow's Sons": sketch	"Gypsy Rhapsody": recording
4:15	New York Philharmonic-	Parkes Cadman	"The Widow's Sons": sketch	"Gypsy Rhapsody": recording
4:30	Symphony Orchestra, John	Special tribute to Dr. S.	Clotilda Zappala, soprano;	"Irish Echoes": Terry O'Toole;
4:45	Barbirolli, conductor	Parkes Cadman	organ and violinist	instrumental soloists
5:00	"Your Unseen Friend";	"We, the People": informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:15	dramatization and music	discussions; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	"The Lady of Lyons"
5:30	Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling Ed" McConnell;	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:45	Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhee's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	"The Lady of Lyons"
6:00	Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy	Evening Journal; "Guess	National amateur hour; Benny	Fraternity House Party: re-
6:15	Grier and his orchestra	Who?" musicale	Rubin; orchestra	corded variety
6:30	Rubinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	"Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	"The News Comes to Life":
6:45	ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	"Moments You Never Forget"	Variety program	news dramatizations
7:00	News; musical program	Helen Traubel, soprano; con-	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	Colonial News Service
7:15	Music; speaker	cert orchestra	Phil Harris's Orchestra	"Classics of the Keyboard":
7:30	Phil Baker's Show: soloists;	Robert Ripley; special feat-	Fireside Recital: vocalists	piano, harpsichord; orch.
7:45	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	ures; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams"; vocalists	Cosmopolitan Quintet
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Francia White;	Band concert, Frank Simon,	Good Will Court, A. L. Alex-	Peabody House presents ex-
8:15	concert orchestra	conductor; narrator	ander, director	cerpts from "Patience"
8:30	Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas;	"Romance of '76": Revolu-	Good Will Court, A. L. Alex-	"Jewels of the Madonna"
8:45	Bobby Breen; orchestra	tionary sketch	ander, director	"Jewels of the Madonna"
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour: Ezio	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Organ recital, Francis Cronin
9:15	Pinza, Italian basso; sym-	Paul Whiteman's Musical Va-	soloists; trio; orchestra	Organ recital, Francis Cronin
9:30	phony orchestra, Jose	rieties; Bob Lawrence; Ra-	American Album of Familiar	Pop concert: Ward's Orchestra
9:45	Iturbi, conductor	mona; King's Men	Music: soloists; orchestra	Pop concert: Ward's Orchestra
10:00	"Community Sing"	Edwin C. Hill, comment;	"Carnegie Hall of the Air":	"Let's Visit": informal micro-
10:15	"Community Sing"	Harry Sosnik's Orchestra	symphony orchestra, Erno	phone interviews
10:30	"Community Sing"	"Dreams of Long Ago": song	Rapee, conductor; "Orches-	Enoch Light's Orchestra
10:45	Kaltenborn Edits the News	dramatization	tra Night," features by orch.	Enoch Light's Orchestra

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: international live stock show.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
2:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Personal Column of the Air."
3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Press program from Buenos Aires; talks by six news correspondents.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly": Ted Weems and his orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers; soloists; orch.
8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Crooks, tenor; Margaret Speaks, soprano; chorus; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Melodiana": Oliver Smith, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels; Gus Van; soloists; end men; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: Loretta Young in "Polly of the Circus."
9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": sketch.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Pearl, comedian; Morton Bowe; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Himber and his orchestra; soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Lullaby Lady; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.
10:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Music Is My Hobby"; amateur recital.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Salute to the Inter-American Conference for the Manitenance of Peace, Buenos Aires; relay from Beunos Aires.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Forum: address, Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War.
12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms": Fisk Jubilee Singers, Negro choir.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
	Shortwave	
1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Arlington in Special Town Meeting To Act on Arlmont Development Plea

The amount of revenue a town may count upon from taxes is expected to be an issue at Monday night's special town meeting in Arlington, called to reconsider whether $18,000 shall be appropriated for the extension of the sewer and water mains to the Arlmont development in Arlington Heights.

Arlmont Village, the development, is a project of 425 well-built, low-cost individual homes, comparable to similar developments in Westchester county, New York, and on the Landsdowne Pike, outside Philadelphia. Its streets have been laid out to discourage speeding and through traffic as a safeguard for children and the general architectural scheme is to reproduce a harmonious picture of a colonial village in keeping with New England tradition.

Approved Plans

The joint boards of selectmen and public works approved the plans for the development but a snag was encountered in October when the finance committee opposed the sewer and water extension which comes up for decision Monday night. It is said that some opposition lies in a change of attitude on the part of town officials that the houses should be in the $12,000 class instead of being $6300 to $6850 homes upon which this development is predicated as within reach of the average man.

This is an artificial point of view the promoters contend, arguing that $12,000 homes, bringing in $300 a year in taxes, are an impossibility because of the fact that this section of the town is governed by the type of houses that have been built there in the past, which are definitely averaged at well under that figure.

The promoters, in their dealings with the joint boards, agreed to lay all water pipes and sewer mains in its streets without cost to the town. They then asked that the town provide the necessary connecting links between the present piping and the start of the development piping, including a sewer pump that is required to handle the development and the large surrounding area.

The promotors—who include a number of Boston's leading bankers and business men—have agreed to install and pay for $92,000 of sewer and water piping within the development—usually a town function—while asking the town to provide the $18,000 connecting link.

G. O. P. Plans Ouster Of Curley Aides

(Continued from Page 9)

North Shore Republican, whose election is being contested on the charge that he violated the corrupt practices act, would disturb the five-to-four margin for the Republicans.

The feasibility of Republican plans will be decided when the attitude of the entire Republican delegation in the House, Senate and Council is learned. Unless there is unanimous agreement, it is understood the plan will be dropped.

It is reported a program will be placed before the Republican legislators and councilors in a caucus to be called early in the 1937 session. Representative Christian A. Herter, Boston Republican, recently urged the calling of such a caucus.

Edgar M. Mills.

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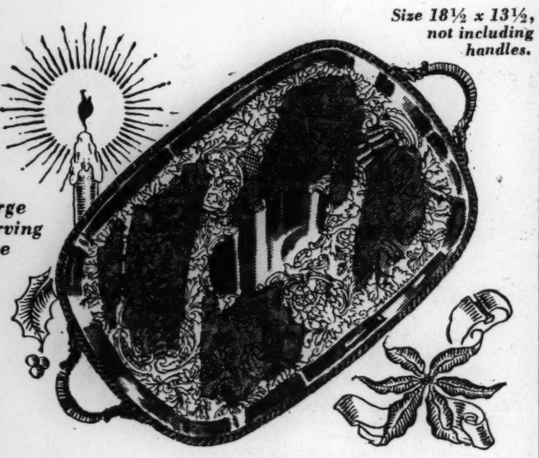

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COPLEY-PLAZA BALLROOM
Nov. 30, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Dec. 1, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Luncheon 12 to 2 P. M. Tea 4 to 5 P. M.
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In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Handbags that go places and see things" . . . that's what we call Rolf's La Garde handbags. Because they're just the type of bag that women all over the country carry along with them when they travel around; at home or abroad. And no wonder, they're that good-looking and correct. Another point in their favor is the fact that they're never one bit faddish . . . they neither belong to last year, nor next, but to every year. So you see they're never "dated" . . . yet they're always "in"!

Another Handbag

La Garde handbags are handcrafted of the finest top-grain leathers available, and boast of style plus convenience. In fact, their designers have endowed them with more downright handy conveniences than we've seen in many a day. And all conveniences that the modern woman (who literally lives in her handbag!) adores. For instance, some of them have a secret pocket for valuables (so secret you'll probably have to ask the salesgirl to find it for you; otherwise, you're likely to go through life not realizing you possess a secret pocket!), talon fastened pockets that expand gracefully, with the aid of a good old-fashioned gusset; removable hook key case (just imagine knowing right where your keys are, and being able to lay your hands on them when you want them), a tricky billfold and identification holder . . . to say nothing (or everything!) of the special compartment for one's passport. (Didn't we say these bags "went places"? And they're all prepared for it, too.) Rolf's La Garde handbags may be seen at Filene's, and they are priced from $5 up. But, of course, it's the $35 one that we have a special yen for right now . . . in beautiful alligator; its almost as soft and pliable as a pair of kid gloves. But then even with this initial expenditure (we'll give ourself a little sales talk now), think of how long it will last. Why, it'll be good for years of durable service. It's a perfect complement for a smart tailored tweeds in the spring; or any kind of fur coat right now. And then, too, there's practically an unwritten guarantee of perennial smartness about such a bag . . . all of which makes its purchase quite worthwhile!

Mules? They're Here

Would it perhaps be mules that you're looking for now? Then your mere "looking" has come to an end . . . for we've found them for you. At Makanna, Inc., at 416 Boylston Street. Now it used to be that a mule was a mule; but not so today. Of course it still patters along under the same name . . . but there's an infinite variety of styles and variations. And some of them are but a step from being an evening slipper. Still, judging by some of the evening slippers we've gazed upon lately, we don't know but what there's more to these mules than there is to the average slipper! There's such a wide collection to choose from that you'll surely find just what you're looking for, and . . . because they're priced $4.50 to at least $20 . . . within your price range, too. There's an attractive pair that's built on medieval lines . . . very, very high-throated (your throat is your instep in this case), with little pointed pieces of the kid flipped over for an even more authentic touch. They're something like $9.50. For $6 there are some leather lined mules of pastel kid; open toes, wide criss-cross effect over the instep, and a fluffy ball of fur plopped right down into the center of all this. Or perhaps you'd prefer the very high-heeled ones, of shell pink and black. The pink is the lining, the black makes the uppers. There's a back strap, and six bands of velvet hold your footies in front.

But if it's something that's more on the style of a shoe that you want, Makanna has that, too. In a suede hostess shoe that comes in royal blue, black, red or purple. Rather a flat, squarish heel, and a long, square-cut silver tongue that turns over and is held in place by a little bow knot. This shop is, incidentally, called "The Trusseau House of Boston" . . . and their display of irresistible lingerie is well worth viewing, along with their choice linens.

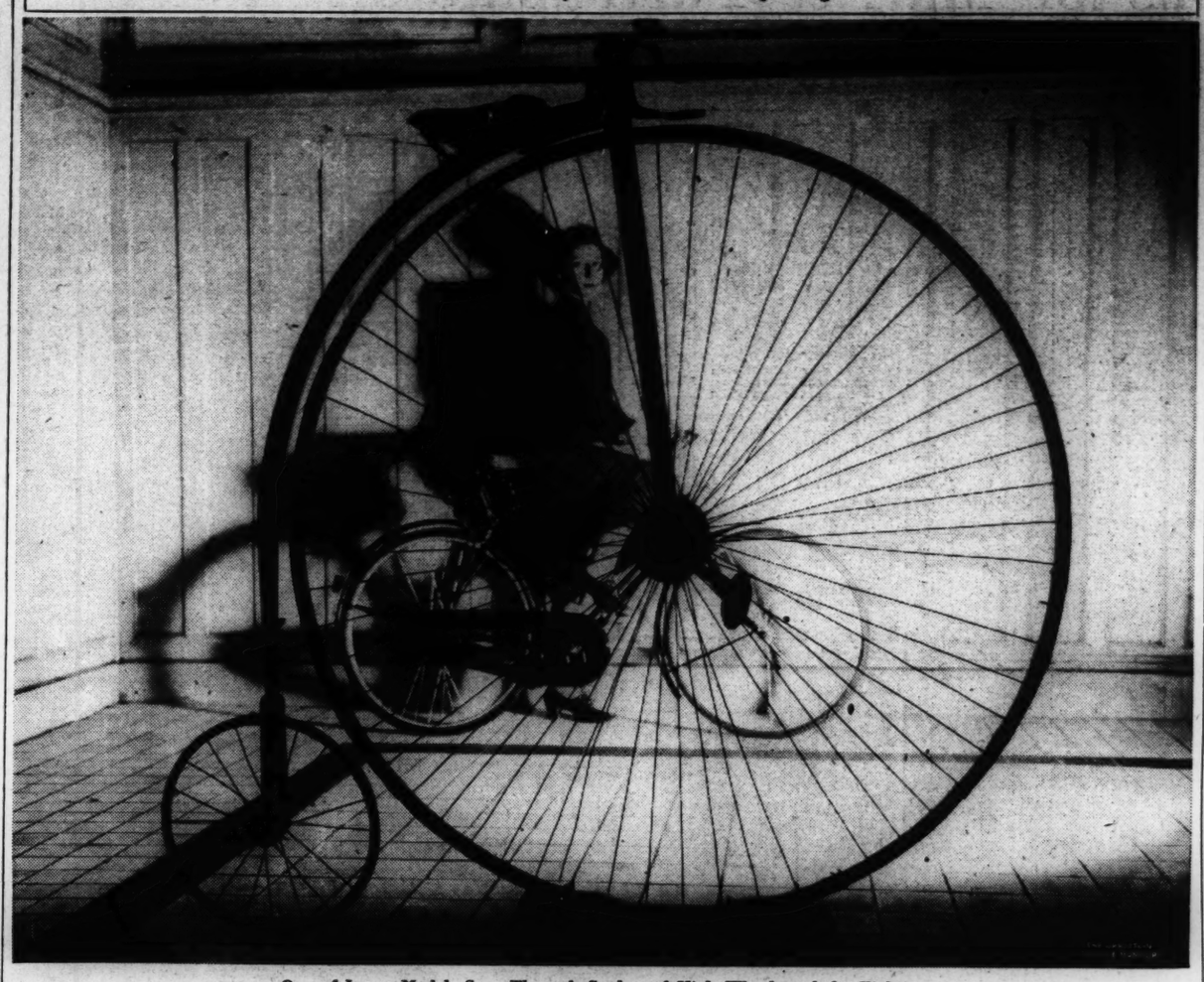
See These Frocks

We ran across a couple of inexpensive frocks at Plotkin Brothers yesterday that are well worth recording in your little book, under "Must see." One was a brilliant flame red, in that ever-feminine material—chiffon. It's ever so gay, and suggests home-for-the-holiday season, with its interesting dinner parties, and the engagement book filled up. There are no sleeves at all, and the dress is one mass of fine accordion pleating from top to bottom. The neck is very high in front, and has a collar that makes it look even more so. But this is the way it goes. It looks as if the collar had been put on the wrong way, because what looks to be the back is in the front, and vice versa. But of course it hasn't been, for that's the way the dress has been designed. And on top of this bit of trickiness, the collar, in the back, follows the outline of the low V-décolletage. There's a rhinestone belt, too . . . the ends of which are of red chiffon, and tie in a bow, smack in the middle of the back. The other model is equally as interesting; although perhaps a bit more sophisticated. It's made of American Beauty red and the taffeta lends beauty and elegance. Its fitted bodice and hips with the exceptionally full, flaring skirt are just the right accents to go with the sleeves, which literally make the dress. They aren't really sleeves, either, but there's enough material in each "substitute" to make three or four. They're ruffly and full, and stand up around your shoulders. And on the inside of each one is a mass of white gardenias. Decidedly different . . . and you couldn't help but look your best in it!

J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

New Backs Up the Old in Cycling



One of Latest Models Seen Through Spokes of High Wheeler of the Eighties

Bicycling Wins New Place In Present-Day Transport

This is an age of swift transport, streamlined trains, of fleet airplanes, roaring motorcycles, and speedy motorcars. Yet because it costs so little money to buy and maintain, because it is without question the least complicated of all methods of mechanical transport, and because of the normal activity that it demands, the bicycle—ranking among the oldest methods of exploring the countryside—is today rapidly "coming back."

"The demand for bicycles is increasing by leaps and bounds," said Hamilton Osgood, who represents one of the well-known English cycle companies in Boston.

"Our business is more than 400 per cent ahead of the same period last year."

Reach 30-Year Peak in 1935

Output of bicycles for 1935—639,439—was higher than any year in the last 30, according to Department of Commerce. Statistics for 1900 to 1904 are lacking, but however, it is during this period that bicycle transportation is regarded to have reached its height. Bicycles, since 1899, when manufacturers recorded a "bumper" production of 1,182,700 decreased in popularity as the automobile developed.

A Commerce Department bulletin in 1910 declared that "the evolution of the bicycle from primitive and unserviceable types to a useful and attractive means of travel may be said to have taken place between 1868 and 1890. Its perfection and standardization was reached between 1890 and 1895."

The tandem, or "prosperity" era, for bicycles arrived between 1894 and 1896, production running into several thousand annually.

Since the beginning of the twentieth century, bicycle manufacturing has taken an up-and-down course, until 1935 when a sharp upcurve was reported.

Returning popularity is attested by the availability of bicycles for rent at small fees. In Europe, where the bicycle is used for business and sports, manufacturing graphs have shown a climbing curve for the last few years.

Has Many Uses

The uses of the bicycle are almost too many to enumerate. On the utilitarian side it is ideal for traveling to and from work, or for short business calls involving house-to-house or shop-to-shop stops. It is light, handy, inexpensive to operate, inexpensive to purchase and can be stored easily in small quarters.

In fact there are many things that are very much in favor of the great majority of Americans using this method of travel much more than they now do.

There are mile upon mile of well-paved highways wide enough to give the cyclist sufficient room. There are many country roads which run off these highways and cross them at frequent intervals which provide ideal short trips and excursions into the beautiful Massachusetts countryside. Under the heading of pleasure or recreation huge numbers of people find that the bicycle gives them all that they want, either as a unit itself or as an adjunct to another sport or recreation.

Old Models Are Shown

Some very interesting examples of the history of cycling are displayed in a business window at 25 Huntington avenue, and include everything from the old high-wheeler to the latest modern English all-steel, three-speed bicycle.

The old high-wheelers were the most difficult to master of any of the cycles, principally because they were very high from the ground and always involved the mental hazard of a decided fall if anything went wrong.

Children See Santason Parade, Hailing 'Mickey' 'n' 'Pop-eye'

Jonathan Boston Jr. and his small sister, Faith, with several hundred thousand other Greater Boston youngsters today were still talking about Thursday morning when they gazed with mirth and awe as a pleasant youngster named Santason made his eighth annual visit to Boston.

While listening to the 1700 musicians in 30 bands, and watching the 5000 marchers who formed a three-mile procession and the huge inflated figures of Mickey and Pop-eye and Felix, the eyes of Jonathan and his sister opened even wider than on that Christmas morning when they found the electric train and the doll's carriage under the tree.

Man Helps Faith

Faith is a little girl, and although she clung with firm decision to her big brother's hand and leaned backward until she almost toppled over, she didn't see much of the parade until a good-natured man hoisted her to his shoulder. For, if there were 500,000 children viewing yesterday's parade, there must have been almost as many grownups, not all of whom were there to look after their offspring.

Then there were the balloons, pink and red and yellow, some on sticks and some on strings. By midmorning, those special ones filled with helium gas were floating blobs of color against a sky which suddenly had become bright with sunshine.

If the parade itself to the Jordan Marsh store created wonderment, the preparations were even more amazing. It took several hours of work to pump helium into Tony Sarg's balloons, some of which were 60 feet high and required 6000 cubic feet of helium gas before they could bound along Boston's streets, held valiantly against gusty winds by scores of young men, many in costume. Besides the large rubber figures and the bands, there were dozens of floats depicting funny paper characters, 100 famous clowns and more different varieties of animals than Jonathan and Faith ever had seen at the circus.

Reception Committee

But of all the youngsters and oldsters who "Ah'd" and "Oh'd" and laughed as the procession passed, perhaps none were happier than the four children from Greater Boston settlement houses who formed the official committee which welcomed Santason when he was brought in a police boat to the Esplanade dock from the great amphibian plane which had brought him from that wonderful never-never land far beyond the North Pole in geography books. The special representatives of Jonathan and Faith were Robert Daly and Dorothy Leary from the Home for Destitute Children, and Jose Saurez and his sister, Rose Marie, from the Wall Street Center Outpost of the Elizabeth Peabody Home.

Pubs Forced to Sell Milk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The liquor trade seems to be alarmed at the success of the milk bars which are appearing in Britain. In some places it is taking a leaf out of its rivals' notebook, it is reported, and publicans are putting up signs bearing the words "Fresh Milk."

Research

(Continued from Page 9)

the worn-out switch is removed, examined and replaced by another.

While the average switch tested operates 10,000,000 times before being worn out, one now being tested has been turned off and on 22,000,000 times and is still in operation.

Another industry has furnished the laboratory with the problem of determining the efficiency of various belts. Research engineers are trying to determine the horsepower that can be transmitted by these belts at high speeds. From a motor serving as a source of power a series of pulleys is operated by the belts and then a load is created on the setup to establish the point at which belts fail to turn the shaft to which they are connected.

Workers at the station are proud of their research which has resulted in the manufacture of a 110-volt electric motor so small it can be held in the palm of the hand. Yet this motor is 15 per cent efficient, considered high for a motor of this size. These motors are used in electric clocks.

Solenoids Control Machinery

Probably the most interesting experiment is being conducted with solenoids, used to control automatic machinery. The solenoid works in much the same manner as a magnet. When an operation is completed, an electrical circuit is closed, causing the current to pass through the coil of the solenoid, which "sucks" a shaft up into it. The 15-pound pulling power of this shaft starts the next operation of the automatic machinery so controlled.

A New Hampshire industry using solenoids found their usefulness was only about 60 hours of actual operation. A member of the research staff, seeking the reason why the solenoid coils burn out so quickly, is working on the theory that it is the jar that creates the injurious heat rather than the passing of the electrical current through the coil. He is experimenting with the hope of discovering a solution.

Mansfield Urged Police 'Home Rule'

(Continued from Page 9)

else will speak for me. I will speak for myself."

Senator Carroll replied: "The men will be reinstated because that is what the Governor wants." And later he elaborated on his statement by saying:

"At no time have I attempted to act as spokesman for the commissioner. The only spokesman activities on my part are when I speak for the people who elected me to office and whom I have the honor to serve. In this particular case, however, involving the restoration of striking policemen, which has been authorized by law, I am the spokesman for the striking policemen, one of whom I happen to be myself.

"A legislative act has paved the way for their restoration and exoneration. Five of them have been reinstated by the Metropolitan Commission. Others who were members of the Boston Police Department are going to be reinstated to their positions here. This has been promised them and toward this end I shall continue all my efforts regardless of how a two-day Police Commissioner feels about my acting as spokesman for these ex-policemen and their families."

In the midst of the Timilty-Carroll controversy, Governor Curley, before leaving for a 10-day trip to Havana, said he had not considered the case of the police strikers for some time.

Mrs. Edward C. Donnelly, the Governor's daughter, and her husband accompanied the Governor on his vacation trip.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Maine

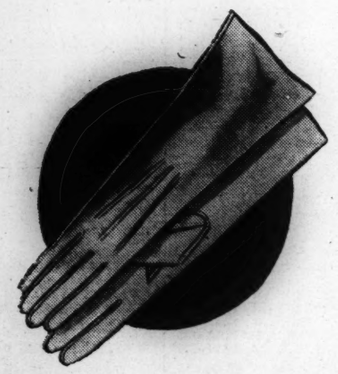
Bangor—Sundays, Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27, 1:45 p. m., Mondays, Dec. 14 and 28, 8:30 a. m, WLBZ, 620kc.

FOR CHRISTMAS

Personal Greeting Cards engraved or printed with your name, beautiful and original designs in large variety. Priced most reasonably.

Ward's STATIONERS SINCE 68

57 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON, MASS.



Washable French Classics

Kislav washable doeskins are prepared by a secret process and cut and stitched by skilled artisans. Four-button-length slip-ons with bolton thumbs, pique-sewn, are sketched. They are in beige, natural, deer taupe, gray, Indian summer, Araby green or white. Street floor.

$5

Stearns

METAL AND WOOD
Weather Strips

Easy to Install. Saves Fuel.
A. J. Wilkinson & Co.
180-188 Washington St., Boston
"Hardware of All Kinds"

Sale

85c Gift Neckties

Assembled in a special section on the second floor. Our annual holiday presentation of Christmas ties, selected by us months ago from "samples" and swatches. Not a tie in the collection was made to sell for less than $1.50. Many of them were made to sell for more. Most of the domestic and imported fabrics are pure silk, in plain colors, small figures, Macclesfields, and wide or narrow stripes. There are foulards, crepes, twills, mogadores, basket weaves, Baratheas, Charvets, moires and warp prints.

Stearns

A Christmas Hint

Retint or dye rugs, drapes, curtains, and table linens to carry out your color scheme

BAILEY'S Cleansers and Dyers

30 Washburn Street, WATERTOWN

26 West Street BOSTON 608 Beacon Street

A Bright Corner of Lamps

Every Christmas season we present some novel and unusual collection of desirable Christmas Gifts in a special place on the street floor. You look to us to furnish you with the spice of novelty. We will not disappoint you in this. This year we have assembled a distinctive presentation of Decorative Gift Lamps suitable for halls, living-rooms, boudoirs and bedrooms. The lamps and the novelty of the display are of such intriguing interest that you will be fascinated by the appeal of their fitness for Christmas Gifts. The collection consists of 35 different styles, all exclusive with us. As to types, there are crystal boudoir sticks with silver-plated shafts and satin or silk shades, small imported pottery bases with hand-made shades, mirror-silver ball bases with pleated clair-de-lune shades, figurine lamps and mirror-dressing-table lamps in pairs, and for the living-room, imported pottery bases with pleated paper or stretched fabric shades. Come in early while the selections are complete. Street floor.

$1.95 to $4.95

Stearns
BOSTON

Listed Stock Quotations

Most Sections of Market Participate in Renewed Uptrend

Numerous Issues Advance to New Recovery Highs

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Utilities carried the banner today in another stock market advance and many selected issues pushed up fractions to 2 or more points to new recovery tops.

Business optimism, overshadowing worries on foreign developments, was given credit for bringing buyers out in force. Late selling stemmed the rush and extreme gains were reduced in most instances just before the close. Transfers were around 1,350,000 shares.

The carry-over of yesterday's brisk rally put the ticker tape behind floor dealings during the first hour or so. The volume dwindled in the final half period as some traders decided to cash in profits over the week end.

In addition to the power company stocks, steels, rails equipments and a wide assortment of low-priced specialties were in the popular division.

The motors, mines, rails, oils, and merchandising issues were moderately improved the better part of the session.

Outstanding shares on the upside most of the time included North American, Consolidated Edison, American Water Works, Public Service of N. J., International Paper & Power (the preferred was up about 5 at the best), Electric Power & Light, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Westinghouse, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Johns-Manville, Canada Dry, Union Bag & Paper, Santa Fe, Pullman, American Locomotive (the preferred was ahead more than 4), Baldwin, Lima Locomotive, Deere, International Harvester and Stone & Webster.

American Telephone was backward, as were Loew's and Paramount.

Brisk buying pushed bond prices generally higher today.

Interest centered on corporate issues and some foreign loans. U. S. Treasury obligations, with the market wating the Government's December financing announcement, trailed other sections of the list and showed small losses in late trading.

Gains of fractions to more than a point were marked up for American & Foreign Power 5s, Chicago & Northwestern 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Western Union 5s.

Rail specialists noted freight traffic was holding up well and pointed to increasing equipment buying as indicator of the industry's feelings about the future.

Argentine loans picked up further gains on announcement the Government was planning to repay nearly $38,000,000 in 6 per cent bonds of 1959 out of cash resources.

Brokers' Loans Rise $55,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $1,006,000,000 for the week ending yesterday, an increase of $55,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $887,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week were:

	This Week	Prev. Week
In New York City	$930,000,000	$874,000,000
Outside N. Y. C.	76,000,000	77,000,000

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—With the utilities currently providing fresh leadership and the rails endeavoring to add their support, a completion of the present rally along technical lines appears indicated. Ordinarily, we would be inclined to anticipate a broad and sustained resumption of the uptrend without waiting for recent minor indications of a favorable nature to be confirmed. However, with the general level of prices again approaching their highs of November, we find our earlier expectations of a strong market in December conflicting with our views with respect to a culminating phase of the April, 1936 recovery movement, in the form of a broad double top. A premature development along the latter lines would, of course, necessitate altering the outlook for December. Under the circumstances we prefer to allow the market an opportunity to demonstrate its ability to support a sustained resumption of the uptrend.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—It must be admitted that the general run of stocks have already enjoyed substantial upturns and possibly, for the time being, have more than discounted the favorable step up in industry. At this level a good sized setback in quotations would do the market considerable good and very little harm, because in many directions stocks have been overbought. The outlook is promising and that while for the immediate future up and down movements in the share list are to be expected, taking advantage of further setbacks to acquire stocks for the long pull still seems the right procedure to follow.

Elmer H. Bright, Boston—The reiteration of special year-end and extra dividend announcements has of late lost its novelty and these stocks have recently made any particular response to this unaccustomed largess of corporate directorships. At the moment particular attention is being paid to those lines of business which are most likely to reap the benefits of this anticipated, personal expenditure, such as retail trade and the organizations of industry which most directly cater to it.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 28, 1936

Div. In $	Alles & Fish	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt 1st pf	23¼	23	23	21¼
0.75	Bos & Albany	151	151	151	150
5.00	Boston Elevated	68¼	68	68	68
..	Bos & Me pr pf	29½	29	29½	29½
..	Bos & Me pf D	11	11	11	..
..	Bos & Me pf B	9½	9½	9½	9¾
..	Bos & Me st A pf	10	9⅞	10	9½
..	Bos & Me st C pf	11	11	11	10
..	Bos & Me st D pf	15	15	15	16½
..	Copper Range	26¼	15¾	15¾	16
..	Bos & Me st D pf	35⅝	10⅜	10⅜	11⅜
0.00	Eas Gas & F pf	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
..	East Mass R	87¼	67½	67½	64
..	East Mass R pf	2	2	2	2
..	East Mass R pf B	53	52	52	51
..	East Mass R pf A	46	35½	13	13
..	Eastern SS	4	2½	2½	4
0.00	Edison Elec	39	28½	12	12
1.30a	Employer's Group	46	25¼	156	155½
2.50	First Nat Stores	83½	65¾	65¾	65¾
..	Gilchrist Co	168½	158	158	158
..	Loew's Bos	18	18	18	18
..	Maine Cent	12	11⅜	12	10½
1.00	Maine Cent pf	38	36	36	36
..	Mergenthaler	57	55	57	55
.60	N Eng Tel & Tel	141	141	141	140
..	Old Colony RR	55c	55c	55c	50c
.20	Old Dominion	17½	17½	17½	18
..	Quincy Mining	3½	3	3½	1⅛
.60	Shawmut Assn	14½	14½	14½	14⅜
..	Suburb Elec	3	3	3	2¾
.60a	Torrington	99½	99	99½	99⅛
..	Utah M & T	1	1	1	1⅛
4.00a	United Shoe M	94½	93½	93½	94¼
..	Unit Gas	8½	8½	8½	8¼

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 28	Last Nov. 27
		—A—				
15¾	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	15½	14⅞	15¼	14¾
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (.40b)	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27⅝
37¼	22½	Addressograph (1)	34½	34½	34½	..
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
86½	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	82	82	82	82
6¼	2	Airway Elec App	4½	4	4½	4½
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	14¾	14⅜	14½	14¾
5½	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅛
61½	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	58	57	57	58
54½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	52½	52	52½	52
40¾	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1.40b)	39	39	39	38⅞
34	23	Allied Mills (½b)	31½	31⅜	31½	31½
20⅛	6¾	Allied Stores	18¾	18⅜	18¾	18¾
71½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½¶)	69⅞	68¾	69⅞	68½
69	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	88¾	87	88⅝	86
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	40½
68	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	64½	64⅛	64½	64⅛
137½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	122¾	122	122	122
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	53⅜	52⅞	53⅜	51⅞
92½	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	91½	90½	91½	90½
69⅞	31	Am Chain (1b)	68	67¼	68	68½
15½	7⅛	Am Colortype	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
35⅜	20½	Am Com Alcohol	34¼	33	32⅝	34½
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	99½	99½	99½	99½
6⅜	3½	Am Encaustic T	7¼	6½	6⅞	6⅞
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7½
56½	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	56	53½	54	56½
45⅞	25	Am & For Pow 6	46	44	44	45½
20½	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	20¾	19½	19½	20
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19¼	18¾	19¼	18¾
8⅜	4⅝	Am Hide & L	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾
46	31½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	37	36½	37	35⅞
51⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	50½	50½	50½	50¼
4⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	19	19	19	..
15⅛	9⅜	Am International	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14¼
41¼	23⅜	Am Locomotive	43¼	42⅛	43	41¼
115	66	Am Loco pf	120	117¾	120	115
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60¶)	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	10⅞
54⅞	27	Am Metal	51	50	50	50⅛
64½	35½	Am News (3)	67	67	67	66
94½	36⅝	Am P&L 5½ pf (5)	69½	68½	69	68
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	13¾	11½	11½	11½
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	82	81½	82	81
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.60¶)	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	23
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20¶)	35⅜	35	35	35½
39¾	36	Am Safety Razor (½)	36½	36	36	36½
28¾	18	Am Seating vtc (2½)	25½	24⅞	25	24¾
45	25⅞	Am Shipbuilding (2)	89¼	87⅝	89	88
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (4.05)	95⅞	95¾	95¾	95⅜
144	73½	Am Snuff (3¶)	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	68¼
133	57½	Am Snuff pf (6)	145	145	145	..
54½	20¼	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	56½	55	56½	54½
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (7)	138½	138½	138½	138
63⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	57	56¾	56½	56⅜
26⅜	129	Am Sum Sugar pf (7)	138¼	138¼	138½	138½
176¼	20⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
102½	140½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	189¼	187⅜	187⅝	189½
104	97¾	Am Tobacco (5)	99⅜	98¾	98¾	99
150	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	100⅞	100¼	100¼	100¼
136	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	146	146	146	145¼
71½	87⅛	Am Type Fdrs (h)	17¼	17	17¼	17⅛
27¾	19¼	Am Wat W&E (.40b)	26¾	26	26½	26
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	10½	10⅛	10¼	10⅜
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4g)	66⅞	66½	66½	66¾
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
10	4⅞	Am Wr P pf (h)	8¼	8	8	7⅞
38	24	Am Zinc Lead&S	5½	5	5	5
55⅜	28	Am Zinc Pr Pf	37	36¾	37	36¾
87	35	Anaconda Cop (1¶)	50¾	49¾	50	49⅝
26¾	15½	Anaconda Wire (2¶)	85	85	85	85¾
111	97	Anchor Cap (.60)	20	20	20	20
6¾	3	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	105½	105½	105½	..
72⅝	4⅝	A P W Paper	7	6¾	7	6¾
62⅝	47½	Armour Ill	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
18⅝	7½	Armstrong Cork (1½)	59½	59¼	59½	59
22½	8½	Arnold Constable (½)	17	17	17	16⅞
27⅞	12⅝	Artloom Corp	16¾	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
51⅛	36	Asso Dry Goods	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	26½
88½	59	Asso Oil (.60b)	47½	47½	47½	..
107	90¾	Atchison T&SF2 (2e)	75¼	74½	74⅞	73¾
45⅞	25⅝	Atchison pf (5)	103½	103	103	104
31½	11	Atl Coast Line (1b)	45½	45	45	44¾
54¾	13½	Atl Gulf & WI	28⅝	28	28⅝	28
35½	26⅜	Atl Gulf&WI pf	49½	49½	49½	47¼
30½	14	Atl Refining (1¶)	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
54¼	26⅜	Atlas Tack (¾b)	16¼	16	16	16
10½	5¾	Auburn Auto	34⅝	34¼	34¼	34⅜
7¾	4⅝	Austin Nichols	8	8	8	8¼
		Aviation Corp Del	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
		—B—				
67⅞	21½	Baldwin Loco (h)	73⅝	7	73⅝	6¾
91⅞	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	92¾	89¾	89¾	89¼
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23¼	22¾	22¾	23⅛
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	38	37½	38	..
5½	2¾	Bald Asd (h)	6	5⅞	6	5¾
118	109½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	109¾	109¾	109¾	110½
¾	⅝	Bangor Arros wi	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
34¾	21	Barber & Co (½b)	26⅞	26	26⅞	25¾
28⅜	13¼	Barker Bros	26½	26¼	26½	26¾
20⅝	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	20	19¾	19¾	19⅞
22½	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	19½	19	19	..
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
32¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	29¾	29	29¼	29
72	48	Best & Co (2½)	69¼	69	69¼	68½
76⅜	45¾	Beth Steel	73⅞	73¼	73½	72⅞
107	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	107½	107	107½	107½
135½	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	197½	197⅜	197½	193¾
61	23	Bigelow Sanford (1¶)	132¾	132¾	132¾	131½
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	56	56	56	55½
32¼	18¼	Black & Deckor	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18⅜
38½	18¼	Bloomingdale (1b)	32¼	31⅞	32	31¾
120	77¼	Blumenthal pf (3)	33½	33¼	33½	32½
33¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	120	120	120	114
63⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	34⅞	34	34	34½
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (5b)	47⅞	46½	47⅜	46⅞
47	39	Bon Ami B (3b)	95	94	94	95
32⅜	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	45	45	45	44
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	23⅛	27¾	27¾	27⅝
11½	6	Boston & Maine	86⅜	86	86	86
18⅞	12⅛	Botany A pf (h)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
64⅞	43⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	47⅞	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
69	47½	Briggs Mfg (2)	17½	17	17¼	17¼
50½	41	Briggs & Strat (3)	61⅜	61¼	61¼	61⅛
58¼	40¼	Bristol Myers (2¶)	55⅜	54½	54½	54
106	97¾	Brooklyn Man T (4)	44⅜	44	44⅜	44
12¼	4½	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	54½	54½	54½	54½
57	44½	Brooklyn Queens	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
65⅜	45	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	71⅛	67⅜	67⅜	71⅛
21⅞	8⅛	Brown Shoe (3)	52	51⅝	52	51¾
18½	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	47½	47	47½	..
15⅞	9⅛	Bucyrus Erie	20⅞	20½	20½	29½
115½	85	Budd Mfg	17	16⅞	16⅞	17
14	8¾	Budd Mfg pf	14	13⅜	13¾	13½
34½	20¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	101½	101½	101½	100
58¾	11½	Bullard (1½gb)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
34½	25	Bulova Watch	33¾	33½	33¾	32½
		Burroughs Add (.60)	57	56½	56¾	56¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	30½	30⅛	30⅛	30¼
32	15½	Bush Term deb (h)	7⅞	7½	7¾	7⅝
31¾	14¼	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	29½	29½	29½	29½
16⅞	7⅜	Butler Bros (.60b)	28½	28½	28½	28½
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
33⅜	32½	Butler pf (1½)	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
25⅜	16½	Byers	33¼	32½	32⅝	33
33⅜	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	22½	23	23	23¼
		—C—	31	31	31	31¼
44⅞	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	42½	41	41	42½
3	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅞	1½	1½	2⅛
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (.70b)	14¾	14	14¼	14
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	35¾	34¾	35⅜	34½
20¼	10⅜	Canada Dry	20	18½	19½	18⅝
16	10⅜	Canadian Pacific	13⅜	13¾	13½	13¾
68¾	37	Cannon Mills (4b)	66¼	65⅝	66¼	65
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (6b)	48	48	48	48
54	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
9¾	6⅜	Carriers & Gen (.20)	156	156	156	156¾
186	92½	Case Thresh (4)	89	88½	88⅞	88½
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	55¼	54¾	55¼	54¾
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (2b)	28	27⅝	27⅞	27¾
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	39	28½	28½	28¼
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	34	33¾	33¾	34
57	35	Central RR of NJ	40¼	40	40	40¼
8⅜	6⅜	Central Foundry	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
11⅜	6½	Century Ribbon	12	11½	12	11⅞
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	70⅜	70	70	70
19¼	8¾	Certain-Teed (n)	14¼	13¾	13¾	14
36⅜	19	Champion P & F	39¾	38½	38⅝	36
69½	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	100	59	59	59
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	77¾	51	51	51
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80¶)	73¼	72	72	72¼
3¼	1¼	Chi & E Ill (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
6¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
12⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	12	6	6	6
32⅞	25⅜	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
27	17½	Chi Mail Order (1½¶)	33½	33½	33½	33½
57½	37⅝	Chi Mil & St P (h)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
4⅞	2½	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
21	12½	Chi & N'western (h)	39⅜	38⅜	39	39
65¼	40¾	Chi Pneu Tool pf	22	21⅜	22	20¾
3	1½	Chi Pneu Tool pf (3½g)	65	64¾	65	63½
8	3¼	Chi R I & P (h)	2	1⅞	2	2
30¼	17⅜	Chi R I & P 6% (h)	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
138¾	85½	Chickasha Cot O	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
23	15¼	Chrysler (12b)	128⅜	127¼	127¼	127½
89¼	72⅞	City Ice & Fuel (2)	20¼	20⅛	20¼	20⅛
13½	4¾	City Ice & Fuel pf (6½)	88⅞	87¾	88⅞	88
111¼	107¼	City Stores	12½	12⅛	12½	12⅛
74⅞	48	Cleve El I pf (4½)	110	109	110	..
20½	13	Cluett Peabody (4b)	70	68½	70	70
66¾	39½	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	18½	18	18¼	18⅜
116½	107¼	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	60¾	60¾	60½	60
39⅞	28¼	Collins & A pf (7)	112	112	112	110¾
36¼	21½	Colo F & Ir	39¼	39¼	39¼	38⅞
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & Southern	26¾	26	26½	26
23⅞	14	Colo & So 1pf	30	30	30	30
103	80¾	Columbia Gas (.40b)	18¾	18⅜	18½	18½
45½	31	Columbia G pf B (5)	96½	96½	96½	96¾
136½	94	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	37⅞	37½	37½	37¼
54⅞	44	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	120	120	120	..
91¾	55	Comm Credit (4¶)	76½	75¾	76½	74½
136	97	Comm Inv Tr (4¶)	85¾	85¼	85¼	85¼
24⅜	14¼	Comm Inv Tr pf (4¼)	127¼	127¼	127¼	129¼
5½	2¼	Commwlth & Sou	16¾	16½	16½	16⅝
82	59¼	Commwlth & S pf (3)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
13½	7	Conde Nast Pub	73½	72¼	72¼	72½
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60¶)	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	12¼
25¾	16	Consol Cigar (2b)	35¼	35	35¼	35¼
33½	15	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20¼	20¼	20½	20
4	2	Consul Coal vtc	18½	18½	18½	..
26½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	6⅝	6½	6⅜	6¼
20½	15¼	Consol Film 1 pf (2g)	27	26	26	25½
48⅜	27¼	Consol Ed N. Y. (2¶)	17½	17½	17½	17½
7	3⅞	Consol Laundries	48¼	47½	48	47¾
15¾	11½	Consol Oil (.60¶)	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
12¾	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	12½	11¾	11¾	12½
26¼	15¾	Container n (1¶)	1⅛	1	1	1
38⅝	10⅜	Cont Baking A	20¾	19½	20¾	20
4	1⅜	Cont Baking B	31¾	31¼	31¾	31½
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3¶)	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
243⅝	175⅞	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	89¾	86¼	89¾	89¾
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	21½	21½	21½	21⅜
4	2¼	Cont Motors	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
39	28⅛	Cont Oil (1½b)	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
46	25¼	Cont Steel (1)	37⅞	37½	37⅝	37¾
83½	65¾	Corn Exchange (3)	26	26	26	25¾
168½	158	Corn Products (3¶)	63½	63	63½	63
7⅜	4	Corn Prod pf (7)	73¼	71½	72½	71¾
37⅞	35	Cotly	163	163	163	163½
26	24	Cream of Wheat (2)	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
35¾	15¾	Crane Comp	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
49⅜	43¾	Crosley Radio (1¼b)	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	45¼
91½	45⅝	Crown Cork pf xw	31	31	31	31
58¼	46¼	Crown Cork & S (4b)	45½	45¼	45¼	..
18¾	7¼	Crown Cork pf ww 2¼	88½	88½	88½	89
56¾	28	Crown Zeller vtc	53½	53¾	53¾	53¾
12⅝	6½	Crucible Steel	18½	18¼	18¼	18
3¼	1¼	Crucible Stl pf (1b)	51¾	51½	51½	51½
122	111	Cuba Co	122	122	122	..
19	9	Cuba Ry pf	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
126	63½	Cuban Am Sug	19¾	18¼	18½	19
44⅛	26⅝	Cuban Am Sug pf	13	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
24½	16⅞	Cudahy Packing (2½)	125	125	125	124¾
9¼	2½	Curtis Publishing	39	39	39	39
3	1½	Curtiss-Wright	21¼	21	21¼	20⅞
8	3¼	Curtiss-Wright A (.30)	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6½
30¼	17⅜	Chickasha Cot O	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
14¼	7	Childs Company	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
138¾	85½	Chrysler (12b)	128⅜	127¼	127¼	127½
23	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	20¼	20⅛	20¼	20⅛
89¼	72⅞	City Ice & Fuel pf (6½)	88⅞	87¾	88⅞	88
13½	4¾	City Stores	12½	12⅛	12½	12⅛
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36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	26¾	26	26½	26
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	30	30	30	30
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33½	15	Consol Coal vtc	18½	18½	18½	..
4	2	Consol Coal pf vtc	6⅝	6½	6⅜	6¼
26½	12¼	Consol Film 1 pf (2g)	27	26	26	25½
20½	15¼	Consol Ed N. Y. (2¶

Business and Industry

Consumer Demand Puts Holiday Sales to Peak for the Year

Commerce and Finance

New High Prices For Wheat Crop During Past Week

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The buying of numerous cargoes of Argentine and Australian new crop wheat by Italy the past few days evidently was a factor in giving more emphasis to the war clouds hanging over Europe in the grain markets. An irregularly advancing market was the result. Liverpool prices working up to the highest levels in many weeks, with the December especially strong, while at Chicago the May and July made new highs on the crop.

Previous to the late spurt in buying the foreign grain markets were completely indifferent to the critical political situation which has developed abroad. With Italy buying wheat several cargoes at a time, and with Russia withholding exports, there were more signs of concern over the situation than for a long time.

Big Canadian Exports

Export sales of Canadian wheat were the largest in some time, and while the Canadian Grain Board accommodated exporters by selling them wheat futures to enable them to remove hedges, the situation in the Dominion appears to be decidedly strong. Export clearances have been fairly large, and barring labor troubles at the ports, will continue for a long time. At the same time the movement from first hands in Canada has dropped to small proportions, and in the United States the primary movement also is light.

For a number of weeks all the favorable news from Australia and Argentina has been stressed by foreign news agencies. While these reports have checked buying there has been no pronounced weakness in any of the world markets at any time, at least for any long duration. It would appear that now the bearish features of the southern hemisphere situation are well known and apparently have been easily discounted. Current weekly clearances of wheat are running below estimated requirements, and European stocks of imported wheat are not specially heavy.

There have been so many false starts in the wheat market that buyers have become extremely cautious, but the fact that prices at Chicago are now right around the highest points on the crop, indicates an inherently strong position. Bullish sentiment may crystallize quickly in the event that foreign markets show any tendency to lead.

Winter Wheat Outlook

A potentially bullish situation is developing in regard to winter wheat in an area covering two thirds of Kansas, much of Oklahoma, eastern Colorado and northern Kansas as November has been a dry month, the more frequent reports of dust storms again emphasizing the lack of any reserve moisture. In the remainder of the winter wheat, moisture conditions are regarded as favorable, but there is an unfavorable situation in the spring wheat areas.

All the fall precipitation has been light in our northwest and in western Canada. This will not mean anything if rains are generous in the spring, but the absence of adequate subsoil moisture has been a big factor for several years past.

Cash wheat premiums hold strong and no one is worrying much about December deliveries.

Corn has been choppy, but although profit taking has been heavy, and there has been much backspreading, the market has not developed any particular weakness.

Warner Bros. Net 75c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Warner Bros. Pictures reported for the fiscal year ended Aug. 29 net operating profit of $3,177,313, equal to 75 cents a share on the common stock. This compares with $674,159, or 7 cents a share for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1935.

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MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK
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INTEREST BEGINS DEC. 1

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20

Retail Sales Up 15 to 25 P. C. Above the Like 1935 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail distribution moved into the spotlight during the past week with the formal launching of the Christmas shopping season, although gift-buying had been gathering force since the opening of the month, says the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review.

More uniformity was evident in the energetic advance of the trade as improvement spread to nearly all divisions. Gathering momentum rapidly, sales were the largest for any week this year at a number of important centers, says the report.

Holiday Buying Heavy

Holiday gift merchandise and Thanksgiving Day specialties contributed heavily to the enlarged volume, but the bulk of the support continued to be provided by sales of apparel, house furnishings and furniture. Fur garments, dress coats, misses' frocks and boleros were outstanding in the women's division, while movement of men's overcoats, gloves, sweaters, and suede jackets reached a new high for the season.

"Christmas buying ranged from toys, jewelry, and radios to yard goods, blankets, and refrigerators. The upswing in automobile sales was pronounced.

"Few cities failed to report an extension of consumer buying for the week," the survey continues, "the general average of distribution running 5 to 12 per cent larger than for the period immediately preceding. In spite of the expanding trend at this time a year ago, the estimated volume of retail sales for the country, as a whole, ranged from 15 to 25 per cent in excess of that for the corresponding 1935 week.

"Benefited by the further expansion of the textile industries, the total for the New England states was ahead of last year's by 15 to 22 per cent. Well to the head of the list was the East, with a gain of 18 to 35 per cent over a year ago.

"Wage increases granted by more industries made buying freer in the Middle West," says the report, "where retail sales went 18 to 25 per cent over the 1935 figures. Despite the reduced shipments of grain and flour, improvement in other divisions widened the spread for the Northwest to 17 to 25 per cent.

"As consumer purchasing power in the South is estimated as the largest in seven years, the continued uptrend brought retail sales 22 to 30 per cent over 1935, while for the Southwest the margin remained at 20 to 35 per cent. In spite of the maritime strike, retail sales on the Pacific Coast averaged 10 to 15 per cent better than a year ago.

Wholesalers Busy

"Paralleling the rapid flow of merchandise into consuming channels, buying at wholesale was unchecked this week. While the increase varied widely, according to the type of merchandise, volume was estimated at 22 to 25 per cent larger than for the comparative 1935 week.

"As wholesalers' inventories dwindled," according to the report, "the necessity grew more urgent for raising estimates to manufacturers for early 1937 requirements. In more divisions shortages appeared, and some branches withdrew lines because of inability to fill booking already made.

"Orders from rural areas expanded to wide proportions, but failed to keep pace with the surging volume from industrial centers," the survey concluded.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The monthly return of the London Clearing Banks giving average weekly balances during October illustrates the further progress of British recovery by a further expansion of deposits, which at £2,201,000,000 stand more than 8 per cent higher than a year ago. And the return also shows the continuation of a trend toward a lower reserve ratio which has been apparent since the early part of the year.

The following table shows figures for 10 London clearing banks:

	(In Millions of Pounds) 1935 Oct.	Feb.	1936 Oct.
Deposits	2036	2053	2201
Reserves	204	221	219
Call money	141	151	155
Bills	297	288	343
Advances	773	800	860
Investments	626	601	627
Per Cent of Deposits:			
Reserve	10.04	10.71	9.95
Advances	37.9	39.0	39.1
Investments	30.8	29.3	28.5

Corresponding to an increase in deposits of £148,000,000 between February and October, bill holdings have increased by £55,000,000, advances by £60,000,000, and investments by $26,000,000. The proportion of deposits used as advances has increased slightly, the proportion in investments fallen. But the total of coin, cash and deposits at the Bank of England (or reserve) has fallen as a ratio and as an absolute value. The reserve ratio is now below 10 per cent.

No Fixed Reserve Ratio

In England there is no legal necessity for the banks to maintain any fixed ratio of reserves to deposits; the matter is one to be decided by prudence based upon past experience. The ratio in October ranged in fact from 8.66 per cent for the National Bank to 10.36 per cent for the Midland. It is generally reckoned that 5 per cent of deposits must be kept in till money, which would leave a further 5 out of a nominal 10 per cent reserve ratio in deposits at the Bank of England for use mainly in settling inter-bank clearing obligations.

The total weekly clearing of the London clearing house may vary considerably; for the first week in November it was around £800,000,000. It might seem therefore that 5 per cent of deposits, or around £100,000,000 at the present time, would be no unreasonable minimum figure for the banks to maintain between them for settlement of possible clearing obligations.

It may be assumed that the present drop in reserve ratio below 10 per cent is not the result of some new discovery in economizing idle reserves, but merely a temporary phenomenon. And there is naturally a certain amount of speculation in London over the possible cause. It may be that the banks are looking forward to an increase in cash in the near future thanks to the repayment of the £50,000,000 loaned to the Bank of France earlier in the year, and that an anticipatory drop below the 10 per cent reserve line offers no dangers.

But there is some evidence to suggest that the Treasury may be pressing on the banking system to bolster up the market for Government securities. Certainly earlier in the year an injection of reserves into the system was made to prevent a decrease in the bank's security portfolio with a consequent increase in interest rates. And it is suggested that even more pressure must have been applied to induce the banks to increase their security holdings at a time when the demand for commercial advances is increasing, and reserve ratio is low.

Big Loan Rumored

In recent weeks the Government departments have been unloading their holdings of 2½ per cent conversion loan which they had to take up at the time of issue in order to support the market. Now that the securities are being pushed out into the market and the banks, it is suggested that a new government loan may be made, and that the changes discussed above may be interpreted as signs of its approach.

The rumored loan is generally supposed to be for rearmament. But rearmament in the air, at our present rate of progress, will not require anything like the hundreds of millions which are mentioned when the loan is discussed. A possible clue for these figures may be found in the recent decision of an appointed committee that the battleship is not helpless in face of attack by air bombers. This decision has been challenged by critics as based on inadequate evidence, based in fact upon the determination of the senior service, the navy, to have its battleships at all costs. But so long as the Government acts upon it, this decision means that we shall continue with the two battleships whose keels are to be laid next January, and that we shall then replace the whole 12 wartime battleships now in our navy. Two new ships are no use at all, runs the argument, since any of a thousand possible accidents might put them out of action. Once we have decided the type we must rebuild the whole navy, and for that we need big money.

Faster Rearmament

The Government has drawn the moral that Britain's only possible reply to European rearmament is to rearm herself in faster speed, and may therefore listen with sympathy to Winston Churchill's plea for much faster rearmament than anything we are doing at present. But the effect of all this stepping up of the gear ratio upon the supply of skilled labor, and the output of civilian goods may become critical.

Shipbuilding yards, for example, have physical capacity to deal with perhaps twice their present level of operations; but during the depression about one third of the skilled workers have drifted away, and new apprentices have not been taken on to compensate. Any decision to build battleships on a large scale may, therefore, be a decision not to build merchant shipping. There is already a shortage of skilled labor, without expanding the present rearmament program.

It is to be expected that the boost to the domestic market which would be given by such an expenditure on non-consumable public works would still further develop the present tendency among British manufacturers to neglect foreign markets, to leave foreign trade for more active competitors, and concentrate upon the domestic market. But the rearmament scheme will at the same time increase our need for imports, so that the combined effect may be to bear heavily upon the sterling ratio in foreign exchange.

The stock market saw new high price levels in October, and shows no signs of weakening in its optimism, which in the main is still supported by cash purchases rather than upon speculation with borrowed money. The Actuaries Index of 178 Industrial common share prices is now more than 8 per cent higher than at the end of October a year ago, and the average yield was 3.54 per cent this week, compared with 3.77 per cent for the corresponding week of last year. This compares with yields of 3.24 per cent this year and 3.15 per cent last year for 50 American common stocks, as calculated by the Standard Statistics Company.

No Winter Passenger Traffic on U. S. Rivers

CINCINNATI (AP)—For the first time in more than a century, Capt. Chris Greene said, there will be no winter passenger traffic on America's major rivers.

Captain Greene, secretary and treasurer of a packet-line bearing the family name, said that two of his three Ohio River "stern-wheelers" have been converted into freight handlers and that the third, the Gordon Greene, would operate only during the summer season.

"It's not profitable to operate the year round," he declared.

"Business is good only about 10 weeks during the summer season, and the cost of upkeep, and maintaining personnel, to say nothing of replacing linens, dishes and silverware each year, is too much."

State Law Overruled By 1936 Revenue Act

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 27

The Internal Revenue Bureau ruled today that corporations with impaired capital must pay the new federal taxes on undistributed profits even though they are prevented by state law from declaring dividends.

Using a specific but anonymous illustration, the bureau said that between 1932 and 1935 a certain corporation sustained substantial losses, as a result of which its capital became impaired last Jan. 1.

Its adjusted net income for this year will be substantial, it was said, but not sufficient to equal its capital impairment.

Under a state law, the bureau continued, the corporation can declare dividends only out of surplus, and, therefore, cannot pay dividends on 1936 earnings without violating the state statute.

No exemptions for corporations facing this situation are contained in the 1936 revenue law, the bureau said, and they thus are subject to taxes on the undistributed profits.

Argentina to Pay $36,778,500 More On External Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Taking the second step in the general program of reducing the cost of service on its dollar debt, Argentina, through its minister of finance, Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, has announced the signing of a decree which provides for the payment of $37,969,668 cash out of the Treasury for the retirement by June 1, 1937, of all of the Government's external sinking fund 6 per cent bonds of 1925, due June 1, 1959, now outstanding and not previously called.

The previous step was the marketing of $23,500,000 of 4½ per cent bonds of the republic, due in 1971, the proceeds of which will be used, together with some additional cash funds put up by the Government, to retire the 6 per cent bonds, due in 1958. A total of about $60,000,000 of the outstanding 6 per cent bonds of the republic therefore will be called for redemption on Dec. 1.

Excellent Record on Debt

The Republic of Argentina is the only major Latin-American nation to have maintained full interest and sinking-fund service on its national government dollar debt throughout the depression.

It is considered likely that the refunding program will be extended looking toward the further reduction in these charges through the marketing of lower-coupon bonds. The $37,969,668 to be deposited for this retirement includes interest on the bonds until June 1. The operation is unusual in that it involves the retirement before maturity of a sizable issue of bonds by a foreign government from its cash resources and without immediate provision for a refunding issue.

Loans of $365,000,000

From 1923 to 1933, inclusive, the Argentine Government borrowed in the New York market $65,000,000. Through operation of the sinking fund in some loans, and direct payments in other cases, about $100,000,000, or 28 per cent, of this total indebtedness has been paid. As a result of the redemption of the 6s of 1959, the net total paid will amount to more than 37 per cent of the total borrowed by the Argentine Government in this market and substantial savings in the service will be accomplished.

Upon completion of this retirement, as well as the refunding operation of the 6 per cent bonds of 1924, due Dec. 1, 1958, the total Argentine dollar indebtedness will be reduced to about $240,000,000. This also includes the remaining $11,000,000 of an original credit of $50,000,000 granted to the Government by a group of New York banks.

Auto Output Has Decline for Week

DETROIT (AP) — Cram's Reports, Inc., estimated that output of the automobile plants for the current week would total 104,283 cars and trucks compared with 110,160 for the previous week and 93,995 in the corresponding week of 1935. It attributes the decline to the Thanksgiving Day holiday.

Ward's Automotive Reports places this week's output at 102,399 units compared with 116,125 last week and 83,549 for the comparable week of 1935. The analysis stated that virtually all production between now and the end of the year would be absorbed by retail sales.

Warner Bros. Net Rises Sharply Above Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., and subsidiaries report for fiscal year ended Aug. 29, 1936, certified by independent auditors, amounted to $3,177,313 after amortization of film costs depreciation, interest, federal taxes, minority interests, etc.

This was equivalent after allowing for annual dividend requirements on 103,107 shares of $3.95 cumulative preferred, on which unpaid dividends to and including Sept. 1, 1936, were $1,786,329, to 75 cents a share (par $5) on 3,701,090 shares of common, excluding 100,254 shares held by company, against net profit of $674,159 or seven cents a share on common in year ended Aug. 31, 1935.

Exchange Seat Sale $107,000

NEW YORK—Arrangements were made for the transfer of a New York Exchange membership at $107,000.

The previous transaction was at $115,000, on Nov. 13.

Dividend Total Soars as End Of the Month Approaches

In addition to scores of regular dividend distributions there were during the past week 196 favorable changes, including increased, extra, initial and resumed disbursements, according to a compilation made by Standard Statistics Company. Thus far in November total dividends have approximated $780,000,000, an amount greater than for any complete month on record. In December, 1930, the previous high month, dividends totaled $567,000,000.

Outstanding among the most recent declarations was the announcement by American Commercial Alcohol Corporation of the resumption of common stock dividends. A cash dividend of 50 cents a share is to be paid, together with a dividend of two $10-par shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock of American Distilling, a subsidiary, for every five shares of American Commercial Alcohol stock held.

Other current dividend actions include the following:

American News New York Corp. declared an extra dividend of $4.25 and the regular bi-monthly distribution of 25 cents on the common stock which ordinarily would have been paid Jan. 15, 1937.

An extra dividend of $2.50 and a dividend of $1 were declared by the Keystone Watch Case Corp. In July the corporation paid a dividend of $1 and in December last year a similar amount was disbursed.

Eaton Manufacturing Co. declared an extra dividend of $1. On Nov. 16 the regular quarterly of 50 cents was disbursed.

An extra dividend of $1 and the regular quarterly of 45 cents were voted on the common stock by the Pacific Finance Corp.

The board of directors of the Corn Products Refining Co. voted to declare an extra dividend of 75 cents a share on common.

Ewa Plantation announced an extra dividend of 60 cents a share amounting to $150,000.

Pacific Tin Corp. declared an extra payment of 60 cents a share, an increase of 10 cents over the amount paid on Nov. 2.

Directors of S. H. Kress & Co. declared an extra distribution of 50 cents a share on the new no par common stock.

Dejay Stores, Inc., has declared an extra dividend of 30 cents a share on the common stock in addition to the regular dividend of 20 cents, payable on Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Quarterly Income Shares, Inc., declared an extra of 30 cents plus the regular quarterly dividend of the same amount.

Perfect Circle Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share on the 162,500 shares of common stock.

An extra distribution of 25 cents was voted on the common stock of the Detroit Gasket and Manufacturing Company.

An extra dividend of 20 cents plus the semi-annual payment of 10 cents was voted by the Argo Oil Company.

In addition to increasing the quarterly rate from 75 cents to $1.25 a share, directors of the De Long Hook and Eye Company declared an extra dividend of $1 a share.

Petroleum and Trading Corporation has declared a devidend of 90 cents a share on the Class A stock. This will make a total of $1.25 a share this year, 35 cents a share having been paid on July 15. In 1935 the company paid 50 cents a share.

Wagner Electric Company declared a dividend of $1.50. On Sept. 21, 25 cents was paid.

An initial dividend of 25 cents in addition to a special distribution of 25 cents was voted on the stock of the National Container Corp.

Directors of the Power Corp. of Canada voted to declare an interim dividend of 25 cents on the common stock. This is the first dividend since May, 1932.

Maytag Co. declared a dividend of 50 cents to common stockholders. The last payment on this issue was 25 cents, disbursed on Oct. 1, 1930.

Westmoreland Coal Co. resumed the payment of dividends with the declaration of 30 cents a share. The last dividend was in December, 1931, when 50 cents was disbursed.

Directors of Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. declared a dividend of 60 cents a share on the capital stock payable in seven-year 3½ per cent notes. The last cash dividend was 20 cents a share, paid on March 15, 1933.

Pan American Southern Corp. has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the capital stock. The last dividend was $1 a share, paid from capital surplus on June 15, 1934.

Bourjois, Inc., declared a dividend of 75 cents a common share, the first payment since 25 cents was disbursed on June 1, 1935.

Curtis Publishing Co. declared a dividend of 25 cents on the 7 per cent preferred stock, leaving arrears of $7.75 a share on the issue. On Oct. 30, $1.75 was declared against arrearages.

Federal Mining and Smelting Co. declared a dividend of $10.50 a share on account of accumulation on its 7 per cent preferred stock.

Royal Typewriter Co. declared a dividend of $8.75 a share against accumulation on the 7 per cent preferred stock. The regular quarterly of $1.75 was also voted.

Reserve Balances Drop $60,000,000 During Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reflecting withdrawals of funds for holiday business, member bank excess reserves today were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have declined $60,000,000 during the week ended November 25 to $2,210,000,000.

The decrease left these reserves, which provide the basis for credit expansion, far above the $800,000,000 level deemed necessary by the board for "easy money" conditions.

Last week, the board hinted it might take action after the first of the year to reduce excess reserves and head off a possible "run-away" credit inflation.

Excess reserves, which are banks' idle funds in excess of those required as a reserve behind deposits, are expected to continue a decline until the end of the year, and climb again when funds withdrawn for the holiday flow back into the banks.

The drop followed a series of weekly increases since August 15, when the board raised reserve requirements by 50 per cent.

Accounting in part for the decline was a $54,000,000 increase in money in circulation, bringing this to $6,429,000,000, or $609,000,000 over the same week a year ago.

The board's statement showed the daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended November 25 was $2,467,000,000, a decrease of $15,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of $7,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Railroads' Gain Up 15 P. C. in October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The first 11 railroads to report earnings for October showed gains of 15.6 per cent in gross revenues and of 16.9 per cent in net operating income. They increased their gross by 18.9 per cent and their net operating income by 27.4 per cent in September.

The following table shows in thousands of dollars the gains recorded in October, compared with October, 1935 and 1934, with percentage of increases:

	1936	1935	Inc.	1934	Inc.
Gross	$71,579	$61,902	15.6%	$52,453	36.5%
Net op inc	19,516	16,691	16.9%	10,662	83.0%

McKeesport, National Can Consider New Merger Plan

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Officials of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company said a new plan of merger with the National Can Company is under consideration.

A stockholders' meeting called to consider a merger several days ago adjourned without voting on the proposal.

The company said the new merger plans will make no change in the exchange of stock, but will provide a different procedure of accomplishing the consolidation.

Reliance Electric Offering

NEW YORK — An offering of 50,000 shares of common stock of the Reliance Electric & Engineering Company at $21 a share, was made by a banking group headed by Hayden, Miller & Co.

Mexico May Move To Start Payment On Foreign Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Negotiations for the payment of Mexico's foreign debt are expected to be opened soon, following the arrival here of George Rublee, of New York, international lawyer and representative of the International Bankers Committee on Mexico. Mr. Rublee, former adviser to the late Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow, admitted that this was the purpose of his visit but refused to comment further.

Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez refused to comment upon the situation other than to repeat his statement made earlier this month, when he quoted President Lazaro Cárdenas as saying that "Mexico does not ignore its economic commitments." He also revealed that President Cárdenas had frequently discussed resumption of payment upon foreign loans in order to re-establish Mexico's credit abroad, during which discussions the major consideration had been the capacity of the country to pay.

That the situation is hopeful financial circles here believe, basing their interpretation upon the recent statement concerning the economic condition of the country, made by Finance Minister Suarez on Nov. 3. At this time he declared that the federal income for 1936 would be the highest in the history of the nation.

Specifically, he said that Mexico's total income for this year would be 350,000,000 pesos, an increase of 16,000,000 pesos over the income for 1935. At the same time he reported that the Bank of Mexico has gold reserves totaling forty-four tons whose value is 175,780,000 pesos. In addition to these gold reserves the Bank of Mexico also has ample silver reserves to guarantee all silver currency in circulation.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

PRIVATE collection 70 to 144 years old; needle-work pictures, Irish and Spanish lace, choice fans, jewelry. RACHEL, 771 Granville Street, Vancouver, Canada.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Seneca Apartments, 4342 Sheridan Ave.; in exclusive North Beach; large 3-room apartments, attractive, homelike and convenient; seasonal leases reasonable.

GIFTS

HOLLYWOOD DOLL OUTFITS
Six garments—Dress, Smock, Pajamas, Slip, Shorts and Beret; sizes 14 to 20; washable material; $3.50 set, postpaid. MRS L. M CAMPBELL, 1721 Mullen Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders.
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1359

PAYING GUESTS

MIAMI, FLA.—Exceptionally pleasant room in home of refinement; twin beds; breakfast if desired. Write MRS. W. T. S., 37 N. E. 48th Street.

REAL ESTATE

Insurance — Rentals
RALPH R. RACE, Realtor
Property Management
215A W. Broadway, Glendale, Calif. DO. 2858

SEVEN Hundred Eighty Acres; part timber land; resort, some houses; half mile waterfront; Perdido Bay, Alabama. Mrs. Guy T. Smith, 59 Morgan Ave., Montgomery, Ala.

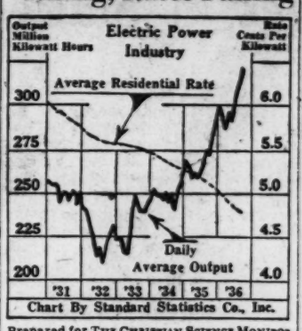
ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—Rooms in comfortable refined home; excellent location near Boulevard and Bay; breakfast if desired. MRS. L. W. ERAPISH, 466 N. E. 39th St.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN — Splendid opportunity for full time representatives to sell successful sales producing campaign; attractive leads; substantial earnings being made; exclusive territory rights given; write giving experience, references. BUSINESS EXPANSION, 400 Burke Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Home Electricity Use Rising, Rates Falling



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Residential rates for electricity have been reduced steadily during the past six years.

Consumption fell off in the first three years of the depression but the trend has been upward since the summer of 1932.

Shipbuilding Net $446,341

NEW YORK—Net profit of New York Shipbuilding Corporation for the nine months ended Sept. 30 amounted to $446,341 after charges and normal federal income taxes, but before undistributed profits taxes. This includes profit of $423,261 on the sale of 14,200 shares of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company stock. This compares with net loss of $1,320,548 in the first nine months of 1935.

Steel Trade's Net On Capital 3 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Net earnings of the steel industry for 1936 will be approximately [illegible],000,000, or 3 per cent on the total capitalization, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

Pay rolls of the industry, the report said, are now at an annual rate of $860,000,000, the highest since 1929. The figure includes the recent wage increases of approximately $75,000,000.

Average pay of steel workers is about 73 cents an hour, the institute's figures show, and the average hours of work amount to about 40.5 weekly. This would place $29.56 in the weekly pay envelope of the average worker in the industry.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HEATED APARTMENTS
3 to 7 Room Suites
$40.50 to $76.00
Slightly more if furnished
Shawmut Realty Trust
24A CLEARWAY ST. TEL. KEN. 0482

BOSTON, 228-232-236-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River; all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St.; 2-3-4 rooms, bath, refrigeration; resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 2444, or superintendent in each house.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Five spacious rooms, plenty of heat; convenient shopping and cars; free parking. 134 Englewood Ave. Lon. 0456.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dyker Heights, 1228 82nd St.—Private detached, 4 or 5 rooms, hot water; refrigeration; oil heat; excellent neighborhood; reas. STONE, BEnsonhurst 6-4007.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ORLANDO, FLA.—Furnished apts., twin beds, heat, hot water, elec. refrig., screened porches, yard, garage for season; adults, near churches; also rooms. 401 Osceola.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883.

N. Y. C., 341 East 18th—Light, pleasant, quiet, modern floor, private house, moderate rental; adults preferred. Gr. 5-6491.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
7-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
Call BLU 7490 30 minutes from Boston

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

EXTERMINATING SERVICES

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. offers authentic information on Insects, Rodents, Termites (Suburban branches). 800 Fifth Avenue N. Y. C.; LOnsacre 5-6600

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS SELL—BUY—RENT
JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 HAYMARKET SQ., BOSTON CAP 3632-33

FURRIERS

FUR COATS—A reputable fur house located in the wholesale fur district offers you choice quality fashionably styled fur coats at a guaranteed saving of at least 25% to 50%. No obligation to buy these most unusual values.
"Buy in Confidence—It Pays"
CHARLES E. MORRIS
328-330 Seventh Ave., New York City
Seventh Floor (corner 29th Street)
Open Daily until 6 P. M. LO. 5-4047

HELP WANTED—MEN

HANDYMAN, cook, housework; white; good home; steady position. Phone Sunday and evenings after nine. Endicott 2-1883 (N. Y. C.).

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER wanted, legal or dictaphone experience preferred. Apply in writing, Room 1651, 60 East 42nd St., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
673 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass. for permanent or temporary guests, care if needed
booklets IN N 3384
MRS AMBER C DOW

LAKE VIEW
58 Lake St., Brighton, Mass. Quiet, pleasant home for permanent or transient guests. Tel Stadium 8819.

HOUSES FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA.—6-room furnished house with small cottage in rear; very desirable location, 1630 N. W. Second Street.

General Advance In Industry Noted By Reserve Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—A general advance in industrial production, employment and pay rolls was reported by the Federal Reserve Board, in its monthly review.

For October, the board said, its seasonally adjusted index of industrial production stood at 109 per cent of the 1923-25 average, unchanged from the high September level and 15 points up from October last year.

Steel production was in larger volume than in any month since 1929, it was reported. Automobile production increased sharply from September to October and continued to swing upward in the first three weeks of this month.

Although noting a slight October decline in textile mill activity from the September highs, the board said output of the meat packing industry increased further last month, coal production increased seasonally and crude petroleum production continued at recent high levels.

Factory employment, at 94.3 per cent of the 1923-25 average, increased more than seasonally from September to October, with uptrends most noticeable in the durable goods industry.

The factory pay-roll index stood at 88.9 in October, the board said, rising "by considerably more than the usual seasonal mount" from 83.4 in September.

Department stores and mail order houses attained better than seasonal upturns last month, but variety stores recorded a less than seasonal advance.

The general level of wholesale commodity prices "advanced somewhat" during the first three weeks of November, the board said, following two and one half months of little change. A "considerable increase" was noted in prices of several raw materials, including nonferrous metals, hides, rubber, silk and wool.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

INTERIOR DECORATORS

LOUANNE CURTAIN, 3 Abbotsford St., Roxbury, Mass. Gar. 5074—Specializing in Curtains, Draperies, Bedspreads, Slipcovers made to order for any decorative scheme.

JEWELRY

DIAMONDS, watches and jewelry of exceptional quality; moderately priced. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Established 25 Years.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOADS wanted from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York City, en route; local moving; storage of household goods; packing, crating, shipping. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Centre, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400.

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 148 Hemenway St., Boston. KENmore 3623.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE—Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312. New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 22 Howard St., Malden, Mass. Tel. Malden 4297 or Center Newton 3074.

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051 3277

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON.

CLERK OF COMMITTEES.

NOTICE OF HEARING

The Committee on Ordinances of the Boston City Council will give a hearing on Friday, December 4, 1936 at 2 p. m., at the Council Chamber, City Hall, on the proposed ordinance to prohibit parking in private ways or alleys less than thirty feet in width.
For the Committee.
JOHN E. BALDWIN,
(Nov. 28.) *Clerk of Committees.*

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre, Cen. New. 3252

RIDING ACADEMY
Within 12 Miles of Boston
Colonial house, 11 rooms and apartment, 4 rooms, bath; up-to-date barn for 50 cattle; stables for 40 horses; large outdoor riding track; fireproof indoor tanbark riding ring; about 10 acres; price $20,000; terms. Call Waltham 4587.
JOHN H. BENSON, WESTON, MASS.

FOR SALE—A new five-room cottage on the river front, Holly Hill, Fla. Terms reasonable. Box 46.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BALTIMORE, MD., 3415 University Place—Single or double room and bath, in private home; meals; near church. Ph. University 3164.

ROOMS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Sunny room for woman in apartment house; near Christian Science church; privileges. Tel. TRO. 6807.

NEWTON HLDS., MASS.—Pleasant room, board optional, in oil-heated house; permanents; convenient transportation. Cen. New. 2504-W.

RUGS

RUGS bought, s

Goal in Sight for Redskins—B. U. Quintet Opens Dec. 4—Bruins in New York

Bruins Without Jerwa; First Places at Stake

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Minus Joe Jerwa, the Boston Bruins left town this morning to play New York Rangers tonight. Following the game the locals will board the midnight back to Boston and probably will practice at the Boston Arena Monday. Because of the Winter Sports show starting tomorrow at the Boston Garden, the Bruins do not have a home game until Dec. 8.

After the contest with Rangers the locals will be around Boston until Friday night when they again board a train, this time for Montreal to face Canadiens. In much better condition now, the Bruins are hopeful to retaliate in good measure for the sound trimming they took from Rangers before a home crowd, 6-1, Nov. 17.

Graham in Place of Jerwa

Jerwa has been playing with an injured side and now that Teddy Graham is ready for action, the Bruin manager, Art Ross, has announced that Graham will spell Jerwa for awhile. Shore may be set to play by next Saturday and against Detroit here, a week from Tuesday at the latest.

Yesterday noon time, three of the Bruins worked out at the Arena, Nels Stewart, Teddy Graham and Charlie Sands. Stewart is still rushing his conditioning work while Graham is recuperating. Nels paid a handsome dividend to Manager Ross Thursday night when he poked in the tying goal with only a minute to play enabling the Bruins to win in the overtime.

In these days of retiring veterans and the infusion of youth, it is interesting to watch the speculation being made by Art Ross with his Bruins. The local club is heavily loaded with the so-called veterans and one point argumentive in favor of his decision to employ the veteran occurred last night. Hooley Smith, Nels Stewart and Red Beattie, all veterans in playing experience, scored the Boston goals.

Players Resent Term "Old"

Hockey players are resentful of the freely used term, old. Unfortunately the usage of "old" often does not apply to age. Particularly in press accounts the word old applies more in reference to the number of years in hockey experience rather than years of age. One player who bears the burden of being called old, is Stewart. There are any number of players in the league who are older in years than Stewart, but the big fellow has been playing hockey a long time, has lost some of his speed and without meaning harm, sport writers have dubbed him old.

Fortunately, hockey players are accustomed to hard knocks and all manner of disappointment in the toll of the game, but they do not accept being called old with any atttempt at graciousness. Despite the fact that they deny age and claim experience an asset, they frequently find themselves traded, sold or released to another club for one or both of these reasons.

Then it is that they prove their point and turn their guns against the former employers who considered them too "old." Stewart and Smith made Maroons gulp and swallow the other night, Lionel Conacher has made both Americans and Chicago with they had them back; Bill Cook is still the best-looking forward on Rangers, and so on down the line.

The point to the matter is that the word "old" should be expressly used and defined in hockey only in regard to playing experience.

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—The National Hockey League's brigade of crippled squads take up the chase for the top of the standings this week end with first place in both divisions at stake. The results may hinge on what teams come up with the nearest thing to a complete team.

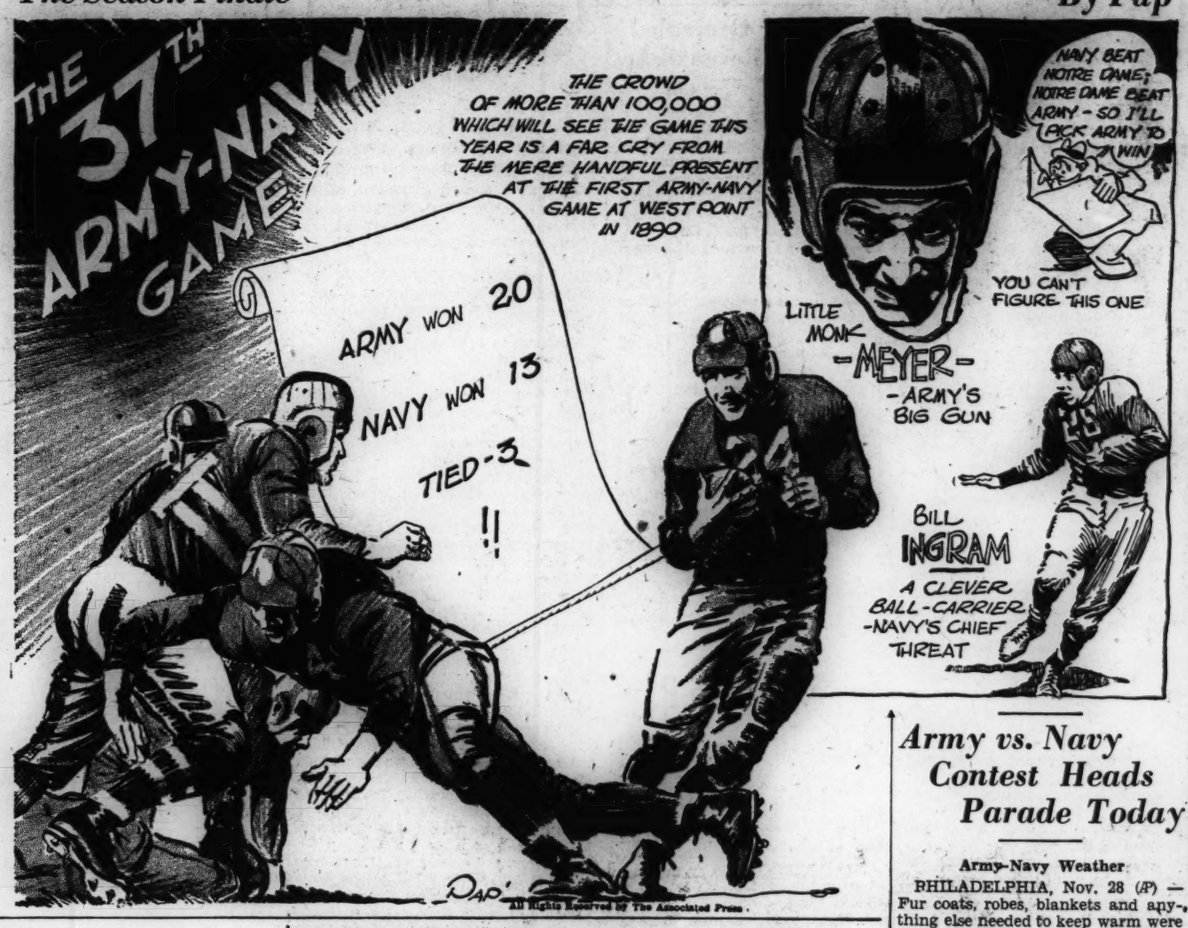
As things stand now, New York's two teams, the Rangers and Americans, head their respective divisions, but the Rangers are only one point ahead of the Boston Bruins, whom they meet tonight, and two up on the champion Detroit Red Wings. The Amerks have a point over the surprising Montreal Canadiens.

Each of the international division rivals is slated for two games over the week end. The Americans play the Maroons at Montreal tonight and the Red Wings at Detroit tomorrow, while the Canadiens visit Toronto for a battle with the Maple Leafs, then jump to Chicago to tackle the Blackhawks, who may be going places now that they have earned their first victory of the season.

The injury list, hitting Toronto the hardest, also has touched Detroit, the Amerks and the Burins, but Boston without Eddie Shore has surprisingly done better than when he was in uniform. The Bruins took a 6—1 licking from the Rangers in their previous meeting.

In addition to Chuck Conacher, whose preseason wrist injury has returned him to the sidelines, the Maple Leafs recently have dropped two veterans, Frank Clancy and Goalie George Hainsworth, replacing them with youngsters. Allan Shields, big defense player, is the chief American sideliner but several others have been battered.

The Season Finale --- —By Pap'


THE 37TH ARMY-NAVY GAME
THE CROWD OF MORE THAN 100,000 WHICH WILL SEE THE GAME THIS YEAR IS A FAR CRY FROM THE MERE HANDFUL PRESENT AT THE FIRST ARMY-NAVY GAME AT WEST POINT IN 1890
ARMY WON 20
NAVY WON 13
TIED-3
!!
NAVY BEAT NOTRE DAME; NOTRE DAME BEAT ARMY - SO I'LL KICK ARMY TO WIN
YOU CAN'T FIGURE THIS ONE
LITTLE MONK -MEYER- -ARMY'S BIG GUN
BILL INGRAM
A CLEVER BALL-CARRIER -NAVY'S CHIEF THREAT
PAP'
All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press.

Redskins Battle Pirates For Pro Playoff Chance

Lineup at Fenway Tomorrow

Boston Redskins		Pittsburgh Pirates
Millner, le		re, Sites
Edwards, lt		rt, Bray
Olsson, lg		rg, Kakasic
Bausch, c		c, Raborn
Karcher, rg		lg, Mahew
Barber, rt		lt, Stanberg
Malone, re		le, Skronski
R. Smith, qb		qb, Glidea
Battles, lhb		rhb, Matesic
Pinckert, rhb		lhb Heller
Britt, fb		fb, Karcis

Officials—Referee: Tom Thorp. Umpire: W. T. Halloran. Headlinesman: W. H. Shupert. Field Judge—A. F. Pierotti. Game starts at 2 o'clock sharp!

Boston's Redskins close their 1936 local gridiron season tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park with eyes leveled on the Eastern Division title of the National Professional Football League. Opponents of the local outfit will be the Pittsburgh Pirates, current division leaders.

Tomorrow's engagement, which starts at 2 o'clock, may be the difference between success and failure for the 1936 Redskins. By defeating the Pirates, and by gaining at least a tie with the New York Giants in next Sunday's Polo Grounds battle, the locals can clinch the right to meet the Western Division titleholders in the circuit's annual playoff game.

Both the Redskins and Pirates will fight hard for tomorrow's contest. A victory would assure the Buccs of the playoff chance, and the added financial profits that go with it. The Redskins, of course, are just as determined that they shall win this extra cash. Although the visitors are at the top of the division standing, the Boston team has improved considerably during the second half of the campaign and is conceded an even chance to upset the Buccs.

It should be a sterling contest between coaches, pitting the vigorous ex-Notre Dame great, Joe Bach, and the wily veteran of the pro game who is leading his first team for league honors, Ray Flaherty. They will be handling some smart players. Pittsburgh has a trio of big threats in Ed Matesic, leading pass thrower of the league; Wilbur Sortet, among the select as a receiver, and Armand Niccolai, the premier field goal kicker of the circuit. These three have led the Pirates to the division leadership.

Picard Tops Field In Initial Round Of Augusta Open

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 28 (AP)—Par figures staggered against a concerted attack of 214 golf campaigners yesterday and when the field of battle was cleared, Henry Picard, the lanky belter from Hershey, Penna., paced the touring professionals with a fine 69 in the first round of the 72-hole $5000 Augusta Open Tournament.

Picard, leading money winner of 1935, negotiated the distance in two under par while four other players shattered standard figures in the face of wintry blasts sweeping two courses required for the heavy field.

Picard, playing over the par 71 Forest Hills layout, equaled regulation figures on the outgoing side and bagged two birdies coming back to clip two strokes off par.

Touring the same course with Picard in par-breaking golf, Tony Manero of Greensboro, N. C., the United States Open champion, and Horton Smith of Chicago, twice winner of the Augusta National Tournament, lopped a stroke from par with cards of 70 to trail the Hershey sharpshooter by a stroke.

Jimmy Hines of Garden City, L. I., and Al Watrous of Detroit, gave regulation figures a terrific lacing on the country club course—a more difficult layout under present conditions. With cards of 71, one under par for the layout, they were deadlocked with five other shotmakers who equaled par 71 on the Forest Hills battleground.

Those five were wee Bobby Cruickshank of Richmond, Va., Les Madison of Los Angeles, Byron Nelson of Ridgewood, N. J., John Bulla of Chicago and Craig Wood of Deal, N. J.

Densmore Shute of Boston, recent winner of the national P. G. A. championship at Pinehurst, N. C., was one over par on the Forest Hills course with a 72 and was grouped there with four other campaigners—Cliff Spencer of Baltimore, Md., Clarence Doser of Rochester, N. Y., Ed Burke of Newport, R. I., and Johnny Revolta of Chicago.

Harvard Sports Show $4746.59 Profit in Year

The Harvard Athletic Association today announced its financial report for the 12 months ended June 30, 1936, as incorporated in the annual report of Henry L. Shattuck, treasurer of Harvard College, showing an excess of income over expenses of $4746.59. This excess contrasts with the surplus of $2306.18 for the preceding year, and the deficit of $32,881.87 for the year ended June 30, 1934.

Receipts of the athletic association for the 1935-36 academic year were $520,173.62, as compared with $554,150.05 in the preceding year; but guarantees paid to visiting teams decreased from $153,722.81 in 1934-35 to $139,303.65 last year, making the amount available for athletic and physical education $380,869.97 last year, as compared with $400,413.74 in 1934-35, a decrease of $19,543.77.

Last year, for the first time, the college assumed the expense of compulsory physical education for freshmen, approximately $24,000, an expense which had been borne previously by the athletic association.

The varsity football team again was the only sport to show an excess of income over expenses. The net receipts for the varsity football team, with guarantees paid to visiting teams deducted, were $260,003.39 and the expenses $68,366.81, as compared with net receipts of $291,465.32 and expenses of $75,738.01 in 1934-35.

Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports

	1935-36
Receipts for the 12 months ended June 30, 1936	$520,173.62
Guarantees paid to visiting teams	139,303.65
Amount available for athletic and physical education	380,869.97
Total expenses for all these purposes	376,123.39
Excess of income over expenses	4,746.59

Income and Expenses of Athletic Association

	1935-36 Income	Expense
Baseball	$10,052.15	$15,015.45
Crew		17,577.26
Football	260,003.39	68,366.81
Track team	8,187.05	26,353.25
Hockey team	6,308.75	14,112.04
A. A. News	33,946.30	28,136.82
Minor sport teams and physical education department		57,529.53
Maintenance and operation of athletic buildings and grounds		99,197.86
Permanent improvements, grounds and buildings		10,743.09
Administrative and other expenses		39,091.27
		$376,123.38

Hockey Briefs

The Boston Bruins and Boston Garden managements have agreed on a new policy for the handling of the lower-priced reserve seats scaled at 75 cents and $1.10 for future Bruins games. Owing to the fact that speculators tied up hundreds of tickets in that price class for the holiday game between Bruins and Montreal Maroons through telephone reservations, the two managements will no longer reserve seats in that class. Only seats priced at $1.65 and higher will be reserved.

There were almost 1000 persons in the Boston Garden lobbies half way through the first period on the holiday night, and there was an unusual congestion from 7 p. m., on which the Garden management felt was due to the heavy reservation list. Furthermore, hundreds of persons were turned away who sought the lower-priced reserve seats.

The new policy, in effect on Dec. 8 when the Bruins play their next home game against the Detroit Red Wings, is expected to solve the rapidly increasing problem of trying to handle the thousands who come to the Bruins games without tickets purchased in advance. The Bruins and Garden managements also announced that all tickets hereafter would be on sale one week in advance at the Garden and the downtown agencies.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Ray Stecker starred as Army routed Notre Dame 12-0.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 4, Wichita 2.

Basketball Prospects at B. U. Are Brightest in Many Years

With Boston University's basketball season opening on Dec. 4 against Salem Teachers College, Coach Mel Collard, starting his second season at the helm of the Terriers hoopsters, is working his squad daily in an effort to have them in shape for their initial game.

Last year, Coach Collard, faced with the task of building a team that had been wrecked by graduation, ineligibility and injuries, was unable to produce a winning unit. This year, however, the situation is exceptionally bright, due to the fact that he has most of his varsity team back in addition to a brilliant freshmen squad which won 10 out of 12 games.

At present, Collard has his squad down to 13 men, with three football players yet to report. They are expected to be on hand Monday. They are Sol Nechtem, Russ Lawry and Eddie Graham.

Nechtem, considered the outstanding schoolboy basketball player during the seasons of 1932-33 and 1933-34, while at Chelsea High School, averaged better than 15 points a game last season as a freshmen and is expected to develop into one of the brightest court stars the Terriers have ever had.

Plenty of Veteran Material

Lawry, as a freshmen two years ago, was also a standout, averaging 15 points a game; but he was unable to play last winter because of an injury received in football. Graham, reporting last winter for the first time since entering Boston University, was a first-string forward during the latter part of the season, and is expected to make a determined bid for his job once more.

Collard now has four veteran guards working out. They are Capt. Abe Rabinovitz of Chelsea; Ray Maddocks, senior from Dorchester; Bob Yancey of Stoneham, and Dick Spitzer of Cambridge. Other guards available are: Irving Fleichmann, a junior from Foxboro; Ted Rosenthal, a sophomore from Chelsea, and Frank Gallagher, a sophomore from Boston. Rabinovitz will take care of one guard position, and the other is a wide open battle between the remaining candidates.

For centers, Collard has Paul Hendrick of Arlington, regular last year, and Walter Kishkis, brilliant center of last year's freshman team.

Veteran forwards now battling for a first-string job are: Vincent Sandercock, a senior from Nazareth, Penna.; Sid Freedman, a junior from Brookline; Jack Sieve, sophomore from Roxbury, and Bob Leahy, sophomore from Stoneham.

College Notes

Although Northeastern's court season opens a week from tonight, Coach Al McCoy has not yet given his team any plays. The Huskies have been working for several weeks on fundamentals, and those must be letter perfect before the intricate business starts.

It is likely that Northeastern will take the floor against American International equipped only with the barest essentials. In the first two or three games McCoy will get a definite line on his boys, and will shape his future starting lineups accordingly.

Russ Hobson, all-state star from Meriden, Conn., heads the very strong sophomore contingent that is expected to make the Huskies into a court power this winter. Northeastern will compete in the newly formed New England College Conference, so its team will face the longest schedule in history.

Cleveland's Bid Attracts Attention

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—While a hand-to-hand encounter between the Syracuse Stars and Pittsburgh Hornets provides the high light of the week-end schedule in the International-American Hockey League, the effort of the Cleveland Falcons to get into the running before it is too late also is attracting attention.

The rivals for the Western Division lead clash at Syracuse tomorrow night after the Hornets have had a chance to take over the top place by playing Buffalo at Niagara Falls tonight. They're only one point apart now, with the Stars ahead. Pittsburgh won their previous encounter, 4-3, but if the Bisons give the Hornets as tough a time as they did by winning 3-1 last Sunday, the decision may be reversed.

Far behind the pace setters, Cleveland started clearing out its roster yesterday by releasing three veteran forwards, little Ken Doraty, Alvin (Speedy) Groh, and Lloyd Gross. To replace them the Falcons have secured the youthful Maxie Bennett from Springfield and Emory Hansen from St. Paul of the American Association.

With Bud Cook also on the sidelines, the Falcons tonight encounter the Providence Reds, who already have taken two thumpings on their western tour. The Springfield Indians, eastern section leaders, take on the Philadelphia Ramblers, who are only a point behind but tied with Providence, in tonight's third game. It's likely to turn out to be as lively a set-to as the Syracuse-Pittsburgh fray. With assistance from one or the other of these clubs, Providence has a chance to take over the eastern lead. After playing Cleveland tonight the Reds go back east tomorrow to meet the equally lowly New Haven Eagles.

Thornhill Anxious To See His Old Boss

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Tiny Thornhill, Stanford's football coach, had a date with his old boss, Pop Warner, today, and take it from Tiny, Pop was in for a surprise.

Four years ago Thornhill took Warner's place at Stanford when Pop resigned to direct Temple's football fortunes. Since that time the two never have got together for a talk. But today Warner was to come over from Philadelphia to see Tiny's team play Columbia.

Warner never has seen a Stanford team like this one, says Tiny. When Warner coached the Indians, Stanford naturally became synonymous with the Warner "double wing back" type of football. This famous system has spread throughout the land, but one team that uses it very little now is Stanford.

"We've got so we start out with the Warner formation," Tiny said, "but it's not long before we shift. We've used about five different formations so far this year and 12 variations of these five."

Now the Indians have cut their offensive capers down to three formations. They start with the double wing back, but use the single wing and a hybrid short punt formation most of the time.

Just what Warner's reaction to all this will be Thornhill was not prepared to say. All the big Stanford coach was hoping was that Pop would keep the date.

"Four years is a long time. I'd like to talk to him again," Tiny remarked.

Washington Named To Represent West

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 28 (AP)—Professor Hugh C. Willett, president of the Pacific Coast Conference, announced yesterday that members had unanimously named the University of Washington Huskies to represent the West in the annual Rose Bowl football game at Pasadena New Year's day.

The Huskies' over whelming 40-to-0 rout of Washington State Thursday insured their presence in the historic bowl, but a secret poll of Conference members was necessary to make it formal.

Washington, in due course, will announce its choice of an opponent. General opinion is that the team will be either Alabama or Louisiana State. Alabama finished its season Thursday with a victory over Vanderbilt, and wound up the schedule undefeated but tied once—by Tennessee. L. S. U., similarly undefeated but tied by Texas, rounds out its season today with its annual clash with Tulane.

Army vs. Navy Contest Heads Parade Today

Army-Navy Weather

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28 (AP)—Fur coats, robes, blankets and anything else needed to keep warm were in demand for today's Army-Navy football game. From a minimum of 22 degrees above zero in the early morning, the temperature rose slowly to 32 two hours before game time. The weather was cloudy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Army-Navy battle at Philadelphia today—biggest of all "big" games in pageantry and excitement and as good as most in the kind of football played—headed the dwindling gridiron schedule today.

The Rose Bowl question remained open on one side and a scattering of games between important colleges throughout the country served to keep interest alive over the final November Saturday.

With Washington definitely named as the Far West's entry for the Rose Bowl encounter, it appeared up to Louisiana State today to settle the argument over the eastern choice.

Although the indications are the Huskies may favor Alabama, which wound up tied but undefeated, the Southeastern Conference champs had a chance to make their bid a strong one when they meet Tulane. It would be hard to overlook the Bayou Tigers if they should whip the Greenies decisively.

A game that harked back to the Rose Bowl battle of 1934, Columbia vs. Stanford, shared interest in the East with the Army-Navy game although it didn't promise to draw anything like the 103,000 crowd expected at Philadelphia. Both pretty well battered around this season, the Lions and the California Indians expected to have a lot of fun and decide for themselves whether Columbia's triumph three years ago was a fluke. The traditionally hard-fought clash between Boston College and Holy Cross completed the eastern slate.

In the Southwest, Texas Christian could earn at least a tie for the Conference title by defeating Southern Methodist, but the final outcome of the championship race won't be settled until Arkansas, now tied with the Christians, plays Texas next Saturday. Rice and Baylor were to clash in another Southwest Conference game.

Other outstanding contests on the slate included an intersectional duel between Nebraska's powerful Cornhuskers and a strong Oregon State outfit and the Southeastern Conference contests between Georgia and Georgia Tech, traditional enemies, and Auburn and Florida.

Champion Lekang Seeks '36 Trophy

Heading the ski jumpers at the Boston Garden will be Anton Lekang, national amateur champion in 1932 and three years Norwegian amateur title holder. Lekang is 32 years old and weighs 135 pounds. He was born in Melbo, Norway, in the Arctic circle.

In 1935 Lekang won the National Winter Sports Exposition trophy for the best form in jumping at the Garden Ski Tournament. During last year's show, Anton sprained an ankle while performing in a triple jump, and was handicapped for the evening performance on the last day. In the 1935 show Lekang was one of the jumpers that made the only successful four-man jump in the history of skiing.

Lekang was also the designer of the Ayer Ski Hill at Ayer, Mass.

Anton Lekang is the ski instructor at Yale University and has brought much enjoyment to the students of Yale as well as the people of New Haven and vicinity. He has been training hard for the Boston Garden Tournament. He will again be after this same trophy.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—Don't be surprised if Tom Yawkey, the Boston baseball millionaire, goes into the football business . . . The Stanford football boys got a big kick out of a light snowfall on their arrival here the other day . . . Here's one vote for Army to scuttle Navy tomorrow . . . Francis X. Shields, who is doing very well in the films ($400 per week), is not going to give that up to join the Fred Perry and company pro tour.

College Football Results

Mississippi 14, Miami 0.
Hardin-Simmons 59, Morningside 0.
Ouachita 7, Illinois Wesleyan 6.

Week-End Hockey

Saturday

National League

New York Americans at Montreal Maroons.
Montreal Canadiens at Toronto.
Boston at New York Rangers.

International-American League

Pittsburgh at Buffalo.
Providence at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Springfield.

American Association

Kansas City at Tulsa.

Sunday

National League

Montreal Canadiens at Chicago.
New York Americans at Detroit.

International-American League

Pittsburgh at Syracuse.
Providence at New Haven.

American Association

Minneapolis at St. Paul.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

New York University, previously unbeaten and untied, trounced by Fordham, 21-0, before 72,000 fans.

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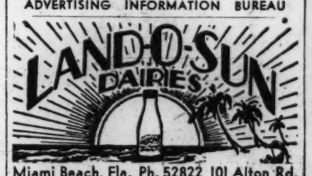
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Miami Beach, Fla. Ph. 52822 101 Alton Rd.

ORLANDO

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
of the B. F. Goodrich Company
Garland and Robinson, Orlando, Fla.
Phone 3161
Complete Car Service

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners — Dyers
Launderers
Orange Ave.
PHONE 3176
West Concord near

348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK

Orlando & Winter Park
RENTAL BUREAU
Complete Real Estate Service.
Inquiries cordially invited.
NOBLE SMITH, Realtor
212 No. Orange Ave. Tel. 6123

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

SWAN'S
39-43 West Church Street
ORLANDO
AIR STEP
BUSTER BROWN
W. L. DOUGLAS
SHOES

MONOGRAMMED CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Ready to Wear Millinery
RUTH SHOPPE
Interior Decorating Dressmaking
Old Post Office Arcade

ST. PETERSBURG

WILLSON-CHASE
A Modern Department Store
Distinctive Resort Apparel
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Fourth Floor
WILLSON-CHASE
JOE DEW, Manager

"We Fix 'Em Quick"
Riteway Shu-Fixry
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
R. I. LEAVENGOOD, Prop.
852 Central Avenue

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor

614 1ST AVE. N.
DIAL 5711
La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Court
Dial 5979
Under same management.

— HOWARD'S —
ICE CREAM PARLOR
serves that
Delicious Southern Dairies
ICE CREAM
Also Dairy Lunch
115 3RD STREET NORTH
DIAL 65911—AND WE'LL DELIVER
"Opposite Williams Park"

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

VINOY MARKET
The Complete Food Store
432-436 1st Street North
Where QUALITY, SERVICE and ECONOMY Prevail
Our Slogan—The Golden Rule Tel. 5701

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP
"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Darling
DEPARTMENT STORE
505 Franklin St.
A Complete Department Store for Women

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
800-806 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

Warren's De Soto
Cleaners - Laundry
Dyers - Hatters
TAMPA, FLA.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

JUBILEE SAVINGS
That Set New Records for Value-Giving
SEARS GOLDEN JUBILEE 1886 1936
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

Fairbanks-Morse Pumps and Refrigerators
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
PORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Glidden Paints
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

WINTER HAVEN

O. C. OWEN TIRE SHOP
Telephone 25-611 356 AVENUE A, S. W.
Under the water tower
New Process Tire Retreading
Texaco Gas and Oil Ajax Tires
FARLEY-ELECTRIC
Electrical Contractor
Electrical Appliances and Repairs
Winter Haven, Fla. Tel. 25281

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING
May's
DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Gifts for All
Special Christmas Display
BINDER'S
117 Peachtree Street

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
- Real Estate — Renting
- Loans — Insurance

Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa. 3957
LAYOUTS ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving, All Lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
1866–70th Anniversary–1936
Fire — Automobile
Burglary — Casualty — Bonds
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4984-R
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. G. RHODES & SON
Complete Home Furnishers
Macon's Leading Furniture Store
359 Second Street

Shop
THE UNION
Macon's Christmas Store
Phone 4761 417 Cherry St.

SHOP
Dannenberg's
Middle Georgia's Largest and Most Complete Department Store
For QUALITY Merchandise at a Reasonable Price
THIRD AT POPLAR, MACON, GA.

OK Shoe Shop
Phone 825 356 Second St.

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

HILL'S QUALITY CLEANERS
115 Cotton Ave. PHONE 2881
816 Vineville Ave. PHONE 238

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

Macon Shoe Co.
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheim for Ladies and Men

Jos. N. Neel Co.
"One Price to Everybody"
Appropriate Gifts
For Men, Women, Misses and Boys
Phone 2800 417 CHERRY ST.

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 2-1929
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

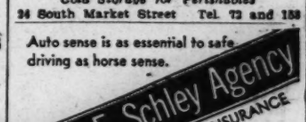
Auto sense is as essential to safe driving as horse sense.
John E. Schley Agency
GENERAL INSURANCE
Tel. 2108

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

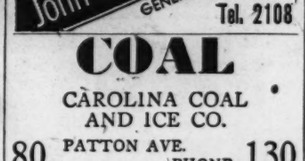
CHARLOTTE

The Kay Jewelry Co.
presents these new—
Bulova Watches
as a Christmas Gift Suggestion.
These watches can be purchased on the Kay Convenient Payment Plan—10% down and 10% each month.

Bulova "Miss America"—$24.75
A smart and dependable new Baguette.
$2.47 down and $2.47 each month.



Bulova "Martha Washington"—$42.50
17 jewels—2 diamonds—yellow gold case.
$4.25 down and $4.25 each month.



Bulova "American Clyper"—$29.75
17 jewels—natural gold—leather strap.
$2.97 down and $2.97 each month.

Bulova "Treasurer"—$39.75
A thin curved narrow model—yellow gold.
$3.97 down and $3.97 each month.

Dial 6125 105 South Tryon Street

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We Protect Your Linen in Every Way. Quality First Is Our Motto
DIAL 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
S. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

COAL
F. & R. Coal & Oil Co.
Kerosene, Motor Oil, Fuel Oil
Furnaces
Dial 3-6177

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16 rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

TEACHERS

PARIS—Germaine Bentz, 16 rue Anélique Vérien, Neuilly. First Prize French Conservatory. Teaches Piano and the new instrument, "Martenot Sound-Waves." Excellent references.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES
Pepsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

A/S KØBENHAVNS SMØRREBRØDSFABRIK
Delicious "Smørrebrød"
Danish open faced Sandwiches for lunch, parties, picnic and travelling.
26 branches. Tel. Central 7075 (4 lines)
V. FARIMAGSGADE 11

"ACACIA"
Flowers
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

ROSKILDE

FONNESBECH
The Ladies' Shop
KØBENHAVN

ARCHITECT
SV. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
SKEDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 100

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578
v Weede van Dykveldstr. 71, 73, 75a

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330738 b. g. g. 394544

ITALY

FLORENCE

HILDE MILGAARD
Flowers and Modern Flower-work
Hansteensgt. 2, til Drammensveien
Telephone 41716

NORWAY

OSLO

Jensen & Co
...ORVGATEN 5 ...
...arrest selections in groceries and finer foods.

A/S Skotöimagasinet
"SOLID"
Grenson 5 - 7.
Everything in Shoes

ELEKTRICITETS A/S WATT
KARL JOHANSGT. 44
Radios, Lamps, Electrical Appliances
Telephone 13930

ASTRID L. ARNESEN
N. SLOTTS GATE 10
Knitwear, Underwear, Hosiery, Dresses, etc.

FAGERLI & CO. a/s
NEDRE SLOTTS gt. 10.
Everything in hardware
TELEPHONE 16930.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

a TWILFIT GARMENT
as a Christmas Gift this year
Twilfit's elegant Underwear, Stockings and Gloves are Christmas Gifts that every lady is delighted to get. Packed in beautiful Gift Boxes.

Twilfit
Nybrogat. 11; Götgat. 58; Sveaväg. 86

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL KNOWN LEADING SWEDISH RETAIL FIRM IN
CARPETS · CURTAINS · TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 KUNGSGATAN 40
STOCKHOLM GÖTEBORG

GLASS ★ CHINA
CERAMICS ★ PEWTER
artistic souvenirs
VACKRARE VARDAGSVARA
STRANDVAGEN 7 TELEFON 60 02 00, 62 78 05

Books—Magazines—Stationery
Biblioteksbokhandeln
Biblioteksgatan 12

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only goods of quality

Gunnar Spangberg
Court Florist
12 BIRGER JARLSGATAN 12
Cable Address: Blommor

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

WOLLENHOF
Jos. Fischer
Freiestrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools

KÄS-LAUBE
Käse, Butter, Eier
STREITGASSE 3
(DAIRY)

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27.019
3 P. M.-6 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

COSY and YALA
are the best Underclothes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
A Large Selection

AU BON MARCHE
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne

COAL GASOIL BENZINE
MOTOR OIL
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Marktgasse 51 Tel. 27.181

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

ARYANA-BROT

ist das VOLLKORNBROT aus gereinigtem, jedoch ganz unverändertem Weizen erster Qualität. ARYANA-BROT ist das ideale Brot der Gegenwart.

Täglich frisch im "MERKUR" oder in REFORMGESCHAFTEN

CHR. HOSTETTLER

Hauslieferung durch den Alleinhersteller — Bern Helvetiastrasse 27

BAKERY

MERCURE

The Shop for Quality

CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality, and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

A. SIMON, *Cutler*
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 11.
Fine Steelware, Pocket-Knives, Scissors Razors
Plated silver knives, forks and spoons.

PPP A Radio KRAMGASSE 54

Meltonian Cream for Good Shoes
SHOES MADE TO MEASURE
E. SCHULZE-KRÖPFLI
All repairs at moderate prices.
Wallgasse 6 Tel. 32.636

BIEL

Möbel? dann nur bei J. MÜLLER-WYSS
MÖBELWERKSTÄTTEN · TAPISSERIE
GEGR. 1908 · NIDAU · TEL. 2606
(FURNITURE)

MARFURT & WIRZ
Articles de Voyage
Maroquinerie
Spécialité: Sacoches de Dames.
52, Rue Centrale, à prox. de la Banque Cantonale.
(LEATHER GOODS).

H. GUGGISBERG
Butcher
First Class Veal, Beef and Pork
Milde Charcuterie und Rauchwaren

Bäckerei/Conditorei
Fr. RÜFENACHT
TEA ROOM Spécialité: Brioches de Paris
Sesslerstrasse 5.

Keine Weihnacht ohne Musik
Musikhaus F. Biedermann
6, Centralstrasse.
(Music).

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Anct. Me. Louis-Auguste METRAL
Fondee en 1889
ETUDE de
Me. LEON GRABER
Huissier-Judiciaire
(LAWYER)
Auction Sales, Declarations, Protests, Advice and Examination of Banking and Real Estate Transactions.
Rue du Rhône 29. 1er. Etage. Tel. 40.755.

Mercerie — Bonneterie
Lingerie — Nouveautés
TRICOT
Théories — Conseils
Mmes. CACHIN & MANERA
9 Place des Eaux-Vives Tel. 42.143
COUTURE
Underwear. Knitted Goods.
Robes and Manteaux

High Class Confectionery
MAISON BUJARD
F. RIEKER Succ.
Grand'Rue 37.
Fine Chocolates and Candies
Afternoon Tea.

AU MENUET
30 GRAND QUAI
Tapestries—Handkerchiefs
Very big choice in Christmas Gifts.

Tapis D'Orient
(Real Carpets)
D. ARSLANIAN
6 Cours de Rive 6
GENEVE

Maison Grivat, Tricosa
11 Place du Molard
Underwear for Men, Women and Children
Speciality of Baby Garments
Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Knitting Wool

Au Parasol Genevois
15 RUE DE LA CROIX D'OR
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS
Recovering—Repairs
Finest make of Eau de Cologne
TIES

LINGERIE, BONNETERIE
TISSUS FANTAISIE
Grande Maison de Blanc
BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
(WHITE GOODS)

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

FOURRURES
H. GHERARDI
8, Place des Eaux-Vives
(FURS)

LA TRICOTEUSE DE LA MADELEINE
MME. V. RENAUD
Toutes les laines, ses explications gratuites.
1 Rue du Vieux Collège. Tel. 46.991.
(WOOL SHOP)

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

QUALITY GROCERIES and DRUGSTORE
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
RUE DE RIVE 8.

A LA CHEVRETTE
Perrin's Gloves
(Exclusively)
Men's Ties
33 RUE DU RHÔNE

GRENCHEN

Herrenmoden
Wälti-Graf
Postplatz
(Articles for Gentlemen)

LAUSANNE

Ferblanterie, Couvertures
Appareillage
CHRISTIN FRÈRES
Barre 13. Tel. 29.384
(Tin-Ware) Founded in 1876
INSTALLATIONS SANITAIRES
SERRURERIE APPAREILLAGE
Sanitary Installations and Plumbing Work of All Kinds
Mr. P. TRIBOLET-GONTHIER
La Sallaz s/ Lausanne. Tel. 26.770

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent and Finger Waving
BRUNO ET RITTER
5 Rue Madeleine, 1st Floor Tel. 26.436

TEA ROOM Confiserie Patisserie
E. SCHMID
Succ. de Kirchhofer
Avenue Juste Olivier 11. Tel. 24.406
Well known for good confectionery.

PAPIERS PEINTS
Decorators
ADOLPHE MEYSTRE
2 Rue St. Pierre
(Haut Rue de Bourg)

GLOOR-GILLIERON
all kinds of English and Nomotta Wools
BONNETERIE-MERCERIE
24 Place St.-Laurent. Tel. 29.532

Swiss Bank Corporation
(Société de Banque Suisse)
16, Place St.-François, 16
BANKING of every description

ALIMENTATION GENERALE
M. REYMOND
Avenue de Beaumont 10. Tel. 23.704.
Service à domicile (GROCERY STORE)

NEUCHATEL

BENKERT & CIE
Place du Port
Horticulture and Flower Shop
Member of the "Union Florale Européenne"
BOOKS — STATIONERY
Mme. SANDOZ-MOLLET
RUE DU SEYON 2 TEL. 52.814

ST. GALLEN

BOOKS
of all kinds
FEHR Bookseller
Schmidgasse 16

Artistic Shop — Nouveautes
WERKSTUBE
L. EIGENMANN
MARKTGASSE 20 I

TERRITET—Montreaux

COAL
Direct Importers
CHESSEX & ETERNOD
Montreux Tel. 64.052 Territet Tel. 64.031

THUN

FR. SCHWARZ
BÄLLIZ 45
Leather and Travel Goods
Ladies' Bags

ZURICH

Blumenhaus Kreuzplatz
O. HAUSER
empfiehlt sich für Blumenlieferungen für Zürich.
"FLEUROP"
Blumenspendenvermittlung
(Flowers)

HANS NEUSS
Seefeldstrasse 14
SPECIALITY SHOP
for Leather Articles and Umbrellas. Large Assortment of Travelling Articles and Ladies' Handbags.

Hans Haller-Holz
Metzgerei und Wursterei
Zürich-Hottingern
ZURICHBERGSTRASSE 70
(Butcher)

RASCHER & CO.
BOOKSTORE, ART SHOP.
Limmatquai 50
(unter den Bögen) beim Rathaus
ALL BOOKS AVAILABLE

Albrecht Schlapfer & Co.
Lintheschergplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

GESCHWISTER RANDON
Zürich 1 Limmatquai 128
Tel. 22.511
GLOVES AND STOCKINGS

Chemiserie G. Werren,
TORGASSE 5 TEL. 44.151
Herren und Damenwäsche, Cravatten
Pullovers, Strümpfe, Seidenstoffe
(Men's Outfitter — Ladies' Underwear)

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

(Continued)
Bahnhofplatz 9 Zürich 1.
H. RÜEGG-PERRY & Co
The House for Carpets, Linoleum, Oriental Carpets
Travelling Rugs

JUWELEN
GOLD- und
SILBERWAREN
S. & P. WEBER, Zurich
STORCHENGASSE 17
(Jewellers)

SPIRA
The leading Specialists in Ladies' Modern Materials.
Zürich, Sihlstrasse 37.

Schirme jeder Art
zu bescheidenen Preisen.
Ueberzüge, Reparaturen
S. Altorfer-Meiss
Limmatquai 64, ZÜRICH
vis-à-vis der Fleischhalle
(Umbrellas)

GASSMANN
Zürich, Poststrasse 7 und Bahnhofstrasse 24
beim Parade Platz
First Class House for Ladies' and Children's Garments

Confiserie · Patisserie · Tea Room
E. RHYNER
Zürich 8 Seefeldstrasse 50 Telefon 26.676
Glaces, Bombes, Torten, Desserts, Finest Pralines.

ECHTE ORIENT-TEPPICHE
Moderne Teppiche vom Teppichgeschäft für sparsamen Einkauf
ISLER, Limmatquai 116, Zürich
(Carpets)

ANNA AMSLER
Corsets
Weinplatz 10. Zürich I.

Einrahmungen
W. HILTPOLD
Forchstr. 14. Tel. 20.775
Fountain Pens
Stationery, Office Supplies

F. GAUTSCHI
Optiker
38 BAHNHOFSTRASSE 38
Field Glasses, Compasses, Magnifying Glasses

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

SEA POINT
ATLANTIC GARAGE
Rocklands Road, SEA POINT
Repairs of every description.
Petrol, oils, and all motor car accessories

HERBERT PENNY LTD.
Auctioneers and Estate Agents
Lennons Bldgs., 30 Adderley St.
TELEPHONE 2-6571

Madame Grace
American
Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

SEA POINT
DEACON & WILSON
GROCERS
and PROVISION MERCHANTS
for quality and service.
Daily Deliveries.
Regent Road Tel. Sea Point 4-2492
Sea Point Terminus Tel. Sea Point 4-3089

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

DURBAN

"EMINGOLD"
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR
Give Lasting Satisfaction
Mills Hosiery Coy
CASTLE ARCADE — DURBAN

Model Steam Laundry
THE QUEENS BRIDGE
P. O. Umgani Phone 61438

Marco
BRITISH MADE
REFRIGERATORS
For Household and Commercial Application
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Sole South African Distributing Agents
32 Aliwal Street. Phone 22487. And at 22 Albert Street, Johannesburg. Ph. 33-1900

ADAMS & CO. LTD.
Stationers and Booksellers
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens. Standard Literature. Latest Fiction. School Books and Requisites. Juvenile and Toy Books.
341 WEST STREET Phone 21881

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

West St. Durban Phone 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service
FISH POULTRY GAME
HARRY FRANCE
Stall 1 and 6, Borough Market
Telephone No. 25528

COMBER & RUSSELL, Ltd.
TENNIS—GOLF—FOOTBALL—BOWLS
CRICKET
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Winterset' Is Significant Film Though Changed From Original

Come and Get It (United Artists)—Robust and entertaining drama of a ruthlessly ambitious lumberjack who finds out too late his mistake in sacrificing love for power and riches. Outstanding work in all departments with Edward Arnold turning in a brilliant performance as the lumberman. Walter Brennan, Mady Christians, Joel McCrea, Frances Farmer. *Adults and young people.*

East Meets West (Gaumont British)—Slight but pleasantly ornate pageant picture about peace-loving Indian potentate who tricks rival English and Japanese into paying him £1,000,000 each to keep the other out of his harbor. Written, directed and acted with care. George Arliss, Lucie Mannheim, Godfrey Tearle. *Adults and young people.*

Forbidden Trail (Columbia)—Comic efforts pretty well wasted but plenty of action as Buck Jones rides the range in search of a bad man and a good gal. Barbara Weeks, Wallace Clark. *Family.*

Go West, Young Man (Paramount)—Lengthy, coarse and not very funny. Mae West as a movie star stranded in the sticks displays her limitations. Warren William, Randolph Scott, Alice Brady, Elizabeth Patterson, Lyle Talbot, Isabel Jewell. *Adults.*

Love on the Run (Metro)—Impossible but diverting farce about a foreign correspondent who disguises himself as a friend in need and saves a wealthy American girl from a gold-digging count and some international spies. Clark Gable, Joan Crawford, Franchot Tone, Donald Meek, Reginald Owen, Mona Barrie. *Family.*

Red River Valley (Republic)—Cowboy tunes galore accompany cowboy heroics as Gene Autry tracks down villains who have been planting dynamite in dam under construction. Pleasant entertainment slightly off usual hoofbeaten track. Smiley Burnett, Frances Grant. *Family.*

Tanzmusik (Sylvia)—In its mild Viennese manner, "Dance Music" tells of the romantic troubles of a jazz pianist who prefers Bach to Irving Berlin. Not realizing this, a wealthy American girl marries him but soon becomes bored and he finds true happiness with a girl who is a real music lover. Leo Slezak steals the show. Liane Haid, Gusti Huber, Herman Thimig, Hans Thimig. *Family.*

Wanted: Jane Turner (RKO)—Crook romance in which hard-boiled postal inspector and beautiful but unappreciated girl assistant track down mail robbers. Better than average comedy thriller, although one or two interludes of comic padding do not help the pace. Lee Tracy, Gloria Stuart. *Adults and young people.*

White Hunter (20th-Fox)—His career ruined by powerful munitions maker, an Englishman becomes a safari leader in Africa but forgoes avenging himself upon the arms dealer during a hunting trip because of the latter's beautiful daughter. Close-ups of June Lang not so interesting as those of the jungle. Action slow. Warner Baxter, Alison Skipworth, Wilfrid Lawson, George Hassell, Willie Fung. *Family.*

Winterset (Radio)—Maxwell Anderson's prize play well transcribed for the screen, except for a Hollywood happy ending which violates its integrity. Burgess Meredith, Margo, Edouard Ciannelli, Edward Ellis, John Carradine. *Adults and young people.*

Pictures of Lasting Interest

FAMILY: *"Pigskin Parade," "As You Like It," "Theodora Goes Wild," "Daniel Boone," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "China Clipper," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet," "Green Pastures," "Dimples."*

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS: *"Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Follow Your Heart," "Soak the Rich," "Dodsworth," "Ramona," "The Great Ziegfeld," "To Mary—With Love."*

ADULTS ONLY: *"La Kermesse Héroique," "Anthony Adverse."*

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Studies In the Psalms

No. 11 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 29

The Song of the Thunderstorm

(A Psalm of the Golden Age of Poetry. About 1150-950 B. C.)

LIKE all other shepherds, David spent many long nights out under the stars with his sheep, and many a storm was visible from some hilltop where he rested. Observing such a storm gathering in all its strength and majesty, the singer of this Psalm was impelled to put into words the deep spiritual awe which came to him at that moment.

This vivid song starts with an ancient national folk song, one which we find used in part again many years later in the time of King Jehoshaphat (II Chron. 20:14-21). The sheer beauty of the expression "Worsnip the Lord in the beauty of holiness" makes this folk song outstanding; for verses 1 and 2, 10 and 11 combine to express the emotion, grandeur, and resultant peace which are the feelings of the poet observer himself.

The meter of the rest of the song (v. 3-9) is "stepped up" as it were, from quatrains to triplets, in literary parlance. One feels the swift-moving series of events. The poet observes the first hint of a storm far out on the waters of the Mediterranean. "The voice of the Lord is upon the waters." The storm sweeps through the forests of Lebanon; the very mountains quiver beneath its might.

"Yea, the voice of the Lord breaketh the cedars."

Flash upon flash of forked flame and the violence passes on over toward the wilderness of Kadesh, far to the south and east of Jordan, where the whirling leaves are caught in its train and the last distant roll of thunder dies away even as the glorious chords of an organ might peal forth. Seven times the majestic refrain is heard:

"The voice of the Lord."

And to the singer came the great sense of enveloping peace, the corollary of infinite majesty, for "the Lord sitteth King for ever."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Gumdrop Sculpture

A BIT of fun at a party, and something to do which will delight the guests:

Distribute a handful of gumdrops and a length of fine wire, and let your guests see what "sweet" little figures they can make by stringing the gumdrops on the wire—then bending it to shape them.

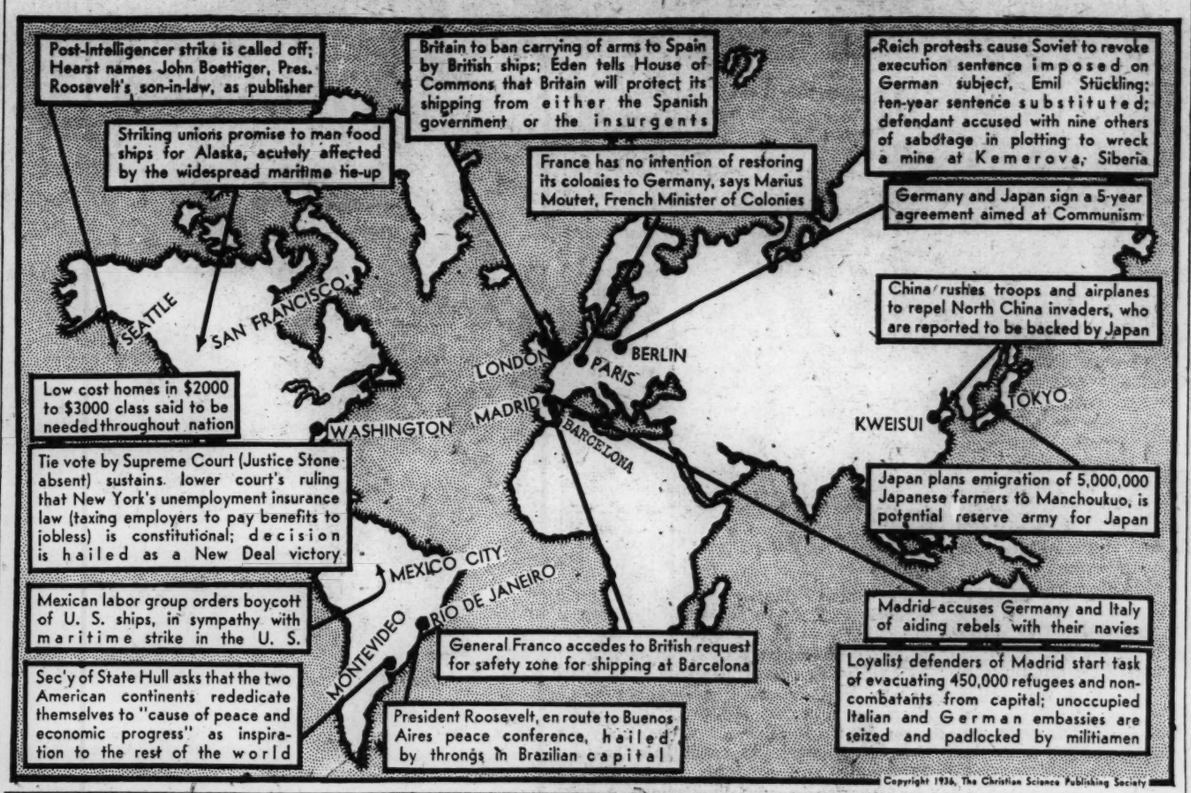
After the "masterpieces" are completed, have an exhibition and let the crowd vote for the one considered best. Some amusing little figures will be the outcome—and much merriment.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Bible Arithmetic No. 16

(Answer)

Solution: 5 (Peter—see Luke 22:34, 54-62) plus 6 (Pilate—see John 18:38) is 11; minus 8 (Barabbas—see Luke 23:18) is 3; multiplied by 4 (Ezra) is 12; divided by 6 (Esther) is 2.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Post-Intelligencer strike is called off; Hearst names John Boettiger, Pres. Roosevelt's son-in-law, as publisher
Striking unions promise to man food ships for Alaska, acutely affected by the widespread maritime tie-up
Britain to ban carrying of arms to Spain by British ships; Eden tells House of Commons that Britain will protect its shipping from either the Spanish government or the insurgents
France has no intention of restoring its colonies to Germany, says Marius Moutet, French Minister of Colonies
Reich protests cause Soviet to revoke execution sentence imposed on German subject, Emil Stückling; ten-year sentence substituted; defendant accused with nine others of sabotage in plotting to wreck a mine at Kemerova, Siberia
Germany and Japan sign a 5-year agreement aimed at Communism
China rushes troops and airplanes to repel North China invaders, who are reported to be backed by Japan
Low cost homes in $2000 to $3000 class said to be needed throughout nation
Tie vote by Supreme Court (Justice Stone absent) sustains lower court's ruling that New York's unemployment insurance law (taxing employers to pay benefits to jobless) is constitutional; decision is hailed as a New Deal victory
Japan plans emigration of 5,000,000 Japanese farmers to Manchoukuo, is potential reserve army for Japan
Mexican labor group orders boycott of U. S. ships, in sympathy with maritime strike in the U. S.
Sec'y of State Hull asks that the two American continents rededicate themselves to "cause of peace and economic progress" as inspiration to the rest of the world
General Franco accedes to British request for safety zone for shipping at Barcelona
President Roosevelt, en route to Buenos Aires peace conference, hailed by throngs in Brazilian capital
Madrid accuses Germany and Italy of aiding rebels with their navies
Loyalist defenders of Madrid start task of evacuating 450,000 refugees and noncombatants from capital; unoccupied Italian and German embassies are seized and padlocked by militiamen
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MONTEVIDEO

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Homey Touch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THANKSGIVING baskets are always a welcome addition to the larder of a needy family. But at one of Chicago's private relief organizations, where some 50 or 60 baskets go out to local families, they also mean a rare and welcome treat in the form of some cherished and treasured homemade delicacy.

One of the women in the organization realizes that homemade sweets, treats, and delicacies mean much to a family now living on plain and simple foods; so she sees to it that each basket contains something "extra." From her pantry shelf she selects enough of the products of her own kitchen to go round. Her contributions include grape juice, currant jelly, strawberry jam, mincemeat, and candied fruit.

What They Say

Outlaw War

"We can never make any real progress toward permanent peace so long as we recognize the institution of war as legitimate and clothe it with glory."—*Senator William E. Borah.*

Exercise

"It isn't a good idea to limit our exercise to jumping at conclusions."—*Ann Grace Chapple*

Education

"One cannot be a good citizen without education — that means more than the ability to read and write."—*Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

A Live Issue

"I am for anything in this world that keeps the problem of finding a substitute for war in people's minds."—*Ida M. Tarbell.*

Who Does?

"When I address a hotel porter abroad in pidgin French, I do not like to be replied to in perfect English."—*Mr. Robert Lynd.*

Brevities

The Saginaw News: Now that they are making auto parts out of vegetables, one realizes what a smart man it was who first named truck gardens.

Everybody's Weekly: A famous old inn claims to own a 60-year-old cheese. It is, of course, still going strong.

Pastime Scrapbook: The more style some people put on the more creditors they put off.

Quotation for Today

THE despotism of custom is everywhere the standing hindrance to human advancement—JOHN STUART MILL.

In Lighter Vein

Cold Morning

A city boy went to work on a farm. One cold morning before daylight the farmer told him to go down to the barn and bridle the horse.

In the dark the boy got hold of a cow and was trying to put the bridle over its horns.

"Hurry up!" shouted the farmer.

"I can't get the bridle over its head," replied the boy. "It's ears are frozen."—*Whitley Weekly Record.*

Collegiate Ideal

She isn't near to beauty;
She's not so much for fun,
But when the game is over
She never asks "Who won?"
—*Punch Bowl.*

Hops

Teacher: "What is Australia bounded by?"

Pupil: "Kangaroos!"

Further Lessons

"In describing an arc," began the professor in a first year geometry class, taking a piece of chalk in his hand and turning to the blackboard.

"This is going to be nice," one student whispered to another. "It's just like Sunday school."

Literary Note

"Where's the tablecloth?" demanded the hungry husband.

"Sorry, dear," said his wife. "I burnt it."

"Burnt it? Why, I hadn't finished reading it."—*Pearson's.*

High Time!

Professor's Wife: "Did you know, dear, that it is 10 years today since we became engaged?"

Professor (preoccupied): "Oh, my dear, it is high time we were getting married!"

—Humorist

"Auntie asked if there's anything we'd like, so I said we'd like something for the spare room. Now she says she's coming herself."

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Bible Arithmetic

No 16

To the number of letters in the name of the Apostle who thrice denied the Master ..... —

Add the number of letters in the last name of the ruler who asked Jesus, "What is truth?" ..... —

Subtract the number of letters in the name of the murderer whom the masses demanded be released instead of Jesus .. —

Multiply by the number of letters in the name of the book before Nehemiah —

Divide by the number of letters in the name of the book after Nehemiah —

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

Chinese Cotton

China's cotton crop is expected to be the largest in history this year.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Ice Tester*

By LE PELLEY

I'LL SEE IF THE ICE IS HARD ENOUGH TO SKATE ON..
ALL RIGHT — WE'LL WAIT HERE
I NOTICE YOU BOYS ALWAYS SIT HERE WHILE TUBBY TRYS THE ICE — I DIDN'T KNOW YOU COULD BE SO LAZY !!!
F'GOODNESS SAKE, SUSIE....
WE'RE NOT LAZY — IT'S JUST A SYSTEM...
IF THE ICE WILL HOLD TUBBY—THEN WE KNOW IT'LL HOLD THE REST OF US —

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Duckling Lands in a Tree*

By THE HAGERS

"I WISH THAT I COULD FLY. OH, DEAR!" A DUCKLING CRIED, AS I DREW NEAR.
"GET IN THIS SWING, AND WHEN IT'S HIGH JUMP OFF, FLAP BOTH YOUR WINGS AND FLY."
HE GAVE A WILD EXCITED PEEP, AND TOOK AN ACROBATIC LEAP.
TO GET HIM DOWN AGAIN—OH, ME! I FIND I TOO AM 'UP A TREE'.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abba—The Aramaic word for "father" is pronounced *Ab'-a* (first *a* short, second as in sofa).

Alterative—*Aul'-ter-ay-tiv* (*au* as in haul, *e* as in maker, *a* long, *i* short; secondary stress on third syllable).

This word is derived from the Latin *alterare*, "to make otherwise," from *alter*, "other"; and we apply it to anything which changes something (makes it otherwise), but without destruction of the identity of the thing altered. Its specific application is to a remedy or treatment which induces or restores healthy functions.

Blessed (Eph. 1:3)—In this verse, "blessed" is used first as a participial adjective ("Blessed be the God and Father . . ."), and second as a verb ("who hath blessed us . . ."). In the first instance, the word is pronounced preferably as two syllables; in the second as one.

Cloister—*Kloi'-ter* (*oi* as in noise, *e* as in maker).

Although this word has come to be applied to a place of religious seclusion, its original meaning was "enclosure," from the Latin *claudere*, "to enclose."

Cognize—*Kog'-nize* (*o* short, *i* long).

The Latin *cognoscere*, "to know," lies back of our word; therefore, to cognize something is to know or perceive it. When we have taken something into the understanding, we are cognizant of it.

Creator—The publishers of Webster's have confirmed our position with regard to the last syllable of this word: In the measured tempo of platform or pulpit practice, greater attention can be given to vowel values; and in this important word the *o* can well be sounded with a decent trace of the circumflex quality (as in orb) rather than with the obscured *e* sound as in maker.

Deplete—*De-pleet'* (*e* as in create, *ee* as in feet).

The Latin *plere*, "to fill," is the root of this word; but the prefix *de*, "from" (here used negatively), imparts to our word the sense of "to empty." (Compare "complete," in which the prefix *cum*, "together," gives the word the sense of "filling entirely.") That which is depleted, then, has been drained or emptied out, exhausted. But it is not a condition of utter hopelessness; for that which is empty has a large capacity for receiving.

"Higher criticism"—The Bible student soon encounters two types of learned criticism in dealing with the sacred books. There is first the lower criticism, or textual criticism, which is concerned principally with ironing out textual differences between various manuscripts. The second is called the higher criticism, for it involves studies into the historical background, literary features, and internal problems of the Bible.

In a word, then, the lower criticism is devoted to establishing the correct text, and the higher criticism is concerned largely with the significance of the text.

Meted (Isa. 40:12)—Translates the Hebrew *takan*, "to measure out, to arrange, to equalize."

Omniscience—In America, *om-nish'-ence* (*o* and *i* short, *e* clipped-short). In Britain, *om-nis'-ih-ense* (vowels short).

Perversion—Preferably *per-vur'-zhun* (*e* as in maker, first *u* as in urn, second as in circus. (The old Webster's failed in the effort to impose *-shun* as the final syllable.)

Perversion is a "turning through or around," as the Latin *per* and *vertere* remind us; but today we find that the word is rarely, if ever, applied to the turning back to rectify a wrong. We use the word mainly to indicate a turning aside to something worse—a diverting from right purposes, intents, or objects.

"Corruption" suggests a losing of one's original soundness or purity; "perversion" hints an application to improper use.

"Recreation . . . procreation"—Although "recreation," when used in the sense of "creating again or anew," commonly has a hyphen after the first syllable, the construction and sense may be relied upon to help one distinguish when the word without the hyphen is sounded *rek-re-ay'-shun*, and means "restful diversion," and when it is to be sounded *re-kre-ay'-shun*, and means "creating anew."

"Procreation" is ordinarily sounded with principal accent on the third syllable and secondary stress on the first; but when the two words are used close together, and in the above-given order, the second term calls for a shift of principal emphasis to the first syllable. This is in accordance with a familiar rule of rhetoric which calls for stress on the dissimilar syllable of two otherwise similar words used close together and in contrast.

"Procreation" (Latin *procreare*, "to produce"—*pro*, "forth," *creare*, "create") designates the process of engendering, begetting, bringing forth. It is applied to the generation of mortals; and in this it is quite different from "create," which means "to bring into being, cause to exist"—used especially in connection with the divine fiat by which the real universe was established.

Scientifically—End it *-kal-y*, not *-kly*.

Scholastic—*Sko-*, not *skoo-*.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

Costumes

IN A comparatively small town an enterprising woman has established a profitable and amusing business in the rental of costumes. Beginning with the renting of a few clever and original costumes at Halloween time, she has achieved such wide advertisement that she has increased her selection until she is now renting seasonal costumes for every month in the year.

So reasonable is her charge, and so attractive and popular are her costumes, that her service is depended upon by dramatic groups as well as others needing costumes over a wide area. For example, she can outfit a Negro minstrel, masquerades of every description, the character parts in almost any play, and all of the better-known holiday characters.

This is an entertaining and novel occupation for any woman with a knowledge of elementary sewing and a sense of originality; and it can be developed gradually.—Genevieve S., Picher, Okla.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Capitals of the World

Just to start you off easy, some of the larger world capitals are listed. Others will come later. The first has been checked. Can you check the others?

1	Athens	Denmark	
2	Buenos Aires	Sweden	
3	Rio de Janeiro	Greece	1
4	Tegucigalpa	Finland	
5	Teheran	Argentina	
6	Lima	Brazil	
7	Santiago	Honduras	
8	Stockholm	Chile	
9	Copenhagen	Persia	
10	Helsingfors	Peru	

2. Letter Changing

Following the usual rule, try changing LACE to SILK in 5 moves.

3. 8 Times 8

Try arranging eight 8's in such a way that they will add up to 1000.

4. Enigma

I am a word of seven letters:
Without my 1,5,7, I am a garment.
Without my 2,4,5,7, I am a poet.
Without my 1,4,7, I am a character.
Without my 4,5, I am a preface.
Without my 5,7, I am an inquiry.
My whole is a difficult question.

5. Cryptogram

Apparently sensing a need, a Boston reader submits the following cryptogram. Contributions are always welcomed.

GVR RCTY WCTVR TB IVXURW? ATWR RCJJ FJJA GLA? LB WT LR LW YU RT YW; GFA LB ZJ IGF GLA, LR LW TYV WTEJNF AYRX WT RT AT.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

Could Not Stop It

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER the first installments of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, had appeared in the National Era, and while its acceptance was still very doubtful, Mr. Jewett of Boston, through the efforts of his wife, offered to publish it in book form.

He wrote to the author stating the length required and saying that she must bring it to a close soon or it would be a failure.

In answer he received a note from Mrs. Stowe saying, "I can not stop my book until it is done."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Foreign Policy for Canada

THE moving finger of circumstance is tracing on the walls of Canadian relations a demand for sober analysis of the Dominion's duty to itself, its obligations toward the British Empire and its attitude toward war. Such a prelude is demanded to insure a foreign policy compatible with Canada's loyalties as well as its abilities.

This "writing on the wall" comes as unexpectedly as that which brought sobriety to Belshazzar's feast, for until quite recently Canadians as a whole have inclined to the belief that a composite of the Atlantic, the Pacific, Rule Britannia and the Monroe Doctrine rendered superfluous any definite foreign policy.

But recently Canada's geographical isolation has been considerably disturbed. Instead of remaining a week removed from Europe, Dominion shores are now twenty-four hours by air from the Old World. Increased European tension resulting from rearmament programs, the conflict of communist and fascist ideas, and new alignments such as the German-Japanese understanding, underscore Canada's need to look ahead.

Differences of opinion such as those involved in Social Credit in Alberta, French-Canadian nationalism in Quebec, or communism in the western provinces—such differences of opinion, in fact, as were made possible only by Canada's broad view toward provincial autonomy—might proceed with comparatively little national friction so long as Canada functioned as a diplomatically sequestered nation.

Coincidental, however, with the shrinkage of space and its attendant emphasis on the need for national unity as a bulwark against dissension at home or abroad, these manifestations of provincial self-determination become possible threats against Dominion solidarity whether in peace, war or neutrality.

For Canada to adopt either a national or an empire defense policy, without weighing the possible reactions of racial and political groups, might well prove to be merely a gesture of strength with no muscle beneath the mail. For it to continue with no foreign policy invites confusion within and indifference without.

Canada needs a foreign policy. The present wide discussion would seem to be the best possible preparation for it. This discussion was precipitated by British spokesmen who crossed the Dominion urging armament, further stimulated by the announcement of a $10,000,000 defense program including four new air bases on the Pacific coast, centered in the limelight by Premier King's return from London and Geneva, and more recently further emphasized by the purchase of two modern destroyers for use in Canadian waters.

Rather premature seems the assumption that Canada—with her comparatively small population, her vast area, and her present acute financial problems—is to indulge in any considerable armament expansion program. History reveals it is possible for no defense to prove a better defense than attempts at defense which still leave a nation vulnerable.

But the present widespread interest in Canada's possible empire defense policy gives the Dominion a splendid opportunity to broadcast necessary information, to assess public opinion, to reconcile internal differences, and to otherwise prepare a background for a definite foreign policy, without which Canada can hardly expect to hold her prestige among the world's important nations.

Jobs Going Begging

FROM various parts of the United States come reports of unfilled demand for skilled workmen in the construction trades. This seems odd in view of the numbers of men engaged in various types of construction projects under WPA as relief costs gradually taper off.

The situation apparently is, aside from an absence of normal training of apprentices during the last few years, that many carpenters, bricklayers and other laborers prefer to keep three days a week of "sure" employment under WPA rather than try for five days a week on an ordinary job that may play out in a short time. This is something of a commentary on the well-known irregularity of employment in the construction trades, a fluctuation which causes building craftsmen to demand high wages when they are employed.

Anything that would bring greater stability into the building trades would be widely beneficial. At the same time one has but to note the general state of neglect, paintlessness and disrepair of thousands of houses visible in American towns and cities from any railroad car window to observe that Americans could stand a vast improvement in the standards of their housing.

Stabilization of construction work can be fostered somewhat by contractors, but remedies have also to go beyond the employers to the ultimate consumers who form the construction market, and they may in some instances involve trade union co-operation. As one small suggestion, for instance, would it not be worth some union's considering to institute a reduced hourly wage to apply only on small jobs of house repairing, or renovating when the householder will permit these to be done at the workman's option as to time, enabling the latter to fit such jobs into time that would otherwise be idle?

Keeping a Good Name Good

SIR ARTHUR SALTER, professor and authority upon world affairs, and a former member of the British Civil Service, has drawn attention to a feature undoubtedly in need of change in that otherwise admirable body of officials. The increasing interest in civil service problems in the United States makes Sir Arthur's observation one of importance on both sides of the Atlantic.

His point is that when, as in his own case, an official adopts a fresh career after retiring from government employ, some restriction ought to be imposed upon freedom of choice of new occupation. The reason is that corruption is liable to be suspected in those cases—unfortunately in the past not altogether rare—where the employment chosen has previously benefited from contracts or other favors which in his official capacity the new entrant has been in a position to confer.

It is undoubtedly true that in the great majority of cases no departure of any kind from the strictest rectitude has occurred. So desirable is it, nevertheless, that even unjust reflections should disappear, that Sir Arthur has not been alone in endeavoring to devise means to this end. One of the recommendations recently made by a British Royal Commission on the Private Manufacture of Arms is that "public officials (whether serving or retired) should not accept appointments with armament firms except with the approval of the minister in charge of the department in which they are serving or have served."

Sir Arthur suggests as a means of effecting this generally, that all the holders of a specified list of public appointments should be required to bind themselves in advance not to accept any other employment without the consent first obtained of a standing committee of their own colleagues.

The Civil Service would thus become responsible for the maintenance of the high reputation for clean-handedness which it quite justifiably enjoys. As Sir Arthur quite rightly points out, this would also prevent "the cherishing of ambitions during official life which may exercise an undesirable influence on the mind even in cases where they are never destined to be realized."

Official service is often badly remunerated. Any innovation of the kind suggested would be liable to detract still further from its attractiveness. This would have to be taken into consideration in connection with all the appointments concerned. With this reservation, however, the proposal is a good one.

A Dragon by the Tail

THE dilemma of the man who catches a bear by the tail and finds it equally difficult to hold on or to let go is proverbial. The protracted course of Sino-Japanese negotiations at Nanking may have sometimes suggested to Japan's representative, Ambassador Shigeru Kawagoe, that it is equally inconvenient to clutch a dragon by the tail.

For Japan has apparently served on China a series of demands, some of which are so far-reaching in their implications that Chinese public opinion would prefer war to acceptance. And Japan, for several reasons, does not desire war. So the problem arises of liquidating the negotiations and bringing back a more normal atmosphere into Sino-Japanese relations without loss of "face."

The Japanese Government has endeavored to make a justifiable grievance—several incidents of killing of Japanese by mobs or individual Chinese—the basis for settlement of a wide variety of disputed political and economic issues in its favor. Despite the official secrecy which has been preserved in Tokyo, it is pretty well known that the Japanese demands include wider autonomy for North China, Sino-Japanese co-operation against communism, lowering of the Chinese tariff and opening of air communication between Japan and China, besides rigorous control of textbooks with a view to eliminating anti-Japanese expressions and general suppression of anti-Japanese propaganda.

The Chinese position has apparently been that, while reasonable satisfaction would not be refused in cases of attacks on Japanese subjects, there could be no question of signing on the dotted line in acceptance of a list of unrelated demands, some of which are so vaguely phrased that an aggressive Japanese Government might interpret them in the future as granting Japan the right to treat China almost as a protectorate. "Co-operation against communism," for instance, might be construed as authorization for Japan to dispatch troops to any part of China where Communists may be active.

Japan does not want war with China because it would interfere with the program of building up armaments, on which the army has set its heart, because it might lead to international complications and because the conquest and occupation of all China would be impossible, while the holding and garrisoning of a few strategic ports and large cities, in the long run, would be both a political and a financial liability. It remains to be seen whether enough concessions can be extorted in North China to make possible a quiet dropping of some of the more extreme demands on Nanking.

Denmark's Way

Book News of the Day

THE main function of the many books on co-operation seems to be the showing of the movement as a definite and distinct effort of widely separated groups in different countries to solve their economic problems by the democratic method.

DENMARK—THE CO-OPERATIVE WAY, by Frederic C. Howe (New York: Coward McCann. $2.50), is a companion volume to Marquis Child's "Sweden—The Middle Way." Studying Mr. Howe's book, one begins to see co-operation not as an inflexible rule, but as a flexible technique that can be applied by various countries to fit the needs of the moment.

In Sweden, for instance, consumer co-operation was used by the people to break the grip of monopolies. As it worked the movement extended. Through co-operative action the Swedes moved into business for themselves, broke the grip of the monopolists and took control of commodity prices.

* * *

The Danish farmer was little better than a serf. Nearly half the farms in Denmark were worked by tenants. Farm products were marketed by middlemen. As a result the Danish farmer was culturally at the bottom of scale. Under the leadership first of Bishop Grundtvig, later of Kristen Kold, the Danish co-operative movement came into being. Marketing and producer co-operatives were formed to help the farmer in his battle for better prices. Consumer co-operatives came into being along with co-operative purchasing units for handling farm supplies. Thus the farmer began to make savings in both buying and selling.

Most important of all, however, was the educational side of the co-operative development. Kristen Kold's greatest contribution was the Danish Folk Schools. The Danes pioneered in adult education and remade the nation.

Today, as a result of co-operative education and action, the Danish farmer is the most prosperous in Europe. Culturally he is ahead of any other farmer in the world.

* * *

With large farm groups in the American Middle West beginning to follow the Danish example, the account given by Mr. Howe is of the utmost importance. In Nova Scotia, a small university using the Danish example of adult education, is carrying on a significant social experiment. The people in that province are being taught how to remake their own little world.

In the face of dictatorships here is another book to prove that the democratic way does work, that when the people turn to the co-operative way they can build a social and economic order that is not only inherently peaceful but brings with it prosperity and culture.

B. B. F.

Calmness and Steadiness Called For

Kilts Answers a Question

KILTS watched his master drive slowly away, realizing that for a day—or as long as suited those inscrutable yet not to be questioned plans—he would remain in the country. Kilts walked slowly over to the tree near which Wee Maggie sat. At his approach she rushed toward him with every suggestion of a frolic, but Kilts had no mind for play. At this moment, as at many moments in his life, there was too much to think about.

Sedately he sat on the lawn looking off into the distance, then, because even life in the country was not to be allowed to dim his innate fastidiousness, he drew his tongue luxuriously over his paws and commenced the daily process of doing his nails. Dimly now did he recall London, the deference in which a dog was held there, his clubs, his intimates in Hyde Park, his visit to the cottage in Essex where he had led the life of a country gentleman without ever thinking he would become one. Faintly did he remember Paris, ships, trains, and Switzerland, where he too had climbed with the best of the British. Kilts' head drooped on his paws, sleep encompassed him.

* * *

One by one the summer days passed. The country immersed Kilts, so much so that he could scarcely recall the time when he had not lived in a small house nestled in the cup of folding hills with wide spaces of green about it, turfy fields and dark shadows of woods near by, streams where he might lap cool water close at hand, and winds that were always bringing fresh tidings.

Mornings, Kilts went pattering from the house, his feet leaving dark patches on the dewy grass; afternoons, he stretched out in the shade of a tree or on the cool earth and sighed and dreamed; evenings, he spent by the fire, long, long evenings with nothing to do but watch the coals and drowse before them.

Always Wee Maggie was beside him. Hunting in the woods, her slim, dark form kept pace with him; her shrill, high bark mingled with his deeper tones. She was swift as a bird and fearless, yet at crucial moments she had a way of letting him take full charge. Her confidence pleased Kilts no less than her valor. Daily they made the round of their holes, pursued phantom scents and returned, hours later, muddy of paw, dusty of coat, with no thought but that of their dinners—two dishes temptingly filled always in readiness on the kitchen floor at four o'clock.

The snow fell early that year and the dogs reveled in it, rolling on it, burrowing in it. Kilts tingled with the joy of it and shook the flaky stuff all over the house when he came indoors. But life for Kilts, though suddenly so pleasant with a comradeship he had not known before, was curiously empty. The white house in its wide setting was never his, nor was Wee Maggie anything but an amusing friend, sometimes beguiling, often adorable. His heart held other loyalties.

* * *

Then one day the master returned and Kilts knew from the moment he stepped out of the car that something important was to take place.

"Come along, Kilts," the familiar voice called and Kilts, more willingly obedient than in all his obedient life, followed. Wee Maggie darted after, her shrill bark anticipating woodland thrills, but Kilts merely turned and looked at her. Wee Maggie, never sure afterward why she yielded so easily, sank down on her haunches and watched them disappear in the tempting distances of the white woods.

Kilts, racing here and there across the path, tried to show the master how happy he had been, tried to urge the master not to apologize for having been away so long. Kilts had always known there was a reason and that one day the master would come back for him.

The master stopped and looked down at Kilts. "Here's the pat the mistress sent you," he said, the big hand coming down tenderly on the shaggy black head, and then—hesitantly—"I've something to ask you, Kilts, and I'm to take your answer back to her. It's to be England again for us, old man. Can you face the long journey and the long, long time you'll have to be alone—or would you rather stay on with Wee Maggie, here, in Scotland?

Kilts looked at the master, deep brown eyes gazing steadily upward. Then, after a moment of stillness, he rushed in a mad circle of joy around the master, every inch of his body trembling with his answer.

E. Y.

North . . South . . East . . West

Faith in Fulfillment

By Frank L. Perrin

FREQUENTLY, and perhaps too often, we seek renewed assurance that the faith we profess is well founded. Trials test our fidelity, and disappointments sometimes tempt us to resort to ways and means known to be insecure and unfruitful. The recent years of readjustment following an earlier era of national prosperity and material abundance have been chastening and, apparently, generally beneficial. The American people, judging from present indications, have learned a valuable, a needed, and a lasting lesson.

This is a season of appraisal and accountings. Important decisions have been made. The time for revision or attempted reversal has passed. What many have hoped for has not been realized. What many others have desired, or believed they desired, has been accomplished. There is no turning back so far as the agenda popularly agreed upon is concerned. More than superficially, more than merely formally, a new union, or a reunion of sentiment has already been established. However this may be accounted for, it may be said that in this manifestation, in this unselfish desertion of hindering prejudices, the American people are running true to form. As a nation and as a family we are well back in our familiar stride.

* * *

What is it that brings to a people virtually evenly divided politically this assurance that all is well? Sometimes the temptation is to believe that much of the acrimony and bitterness displayed in political campaigns is assumed and superficial. We all like to see our own side win, just as in a football, a baseball or a polo game. We like to convince others that our opinions are sound and our plans progressive or reasonably conservative. But it is inflammatory and provocative to predict that the fate of a nation firmly established upon democratic foundations is to be imperiled by a single wrong or impulsive decision.

Faith rests upon the reasonable assurance that the great heart of America is sound, and that good conscience, inherent honesty and spiritual vision will ever continue to guide and control the acts and decisions of those to whom power and authority are delegated. Everywhere about us we see convincing proof that the profession of this faith is not idle or superficial. Ready hands, skilled in the tasks to be undertaken, are ready to clear away the flotsam and jetsam strewn upon the shores and along the borders. There is need of such willing expert service. Many now prepared to undertake the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation realize that by their own mistakes and lack of vision the disaster was aided or made possible.

With this realization and awakening comes also the appreciation that those who have been the victims of a folly not their own are not the ones who alone can suggest—much less provide—the means and methods now reasonably demanded and admittedly necessary. The interests of all the people of the United States are common. Always it has been admitted, more or less theoretically, that this is true. But this has not been reflected in the selfish strife for advantage and profit. Because of this, by the abuse of advantages gained by circumstances of wealth, right adjustments have not been made.

* * *

There is a law, perhaps not written in the statute books of any state or nation, which, if followed, will always operate to overcome the maladjustments imposed whenever this law is forgotten or consciously violated. It may be that we do not always realize that this unwritten law is operative and immutable. It is gratifying to feel the conviction that it is operating now, and that its power and influence is being manifested and will continue to be manifested in ways that only the wisdom and vision of those whose faith is well founded can thus early discern.

How reassuring it is to realize that in the economy of the directing architect who designs, constructs, and overturns, temporal power is not unwisely or carelessly bestowed. Have we all that faith? Once gained, such faith brings with it understanding. With understanding comes realization, full and abundant.

Mirror of World Opinion

Governor—and Poet

Governor Lucius Wilbur Cross of Connecticut, in his Thanksgiving proclamation, touches a high point in appealing English. It reads in part, as follows:

> Time out of mind at this turn of the seasons, when the hardy oak leaves rustle in the wind and the frost gives a tang to the air and the dusk falls early and the friendly evenings lengthen under the heel of Orion, it has seemed good to our people to join together in praising the Creator and Preserver, who has brought us by a way that we did not know to the end of another year.
>
> In observance of this custom, I appoint Thursday, the twenty-sixth of November, as a day of public thanksgiving for the blessings that have been our common lot and have placed our beloved State with the favored regions of earth.

This is a prose poem filled with dignity and charm.—*Boston Post.*

The Wide Horizon

New Locarno—Old Diplomacy?

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

THE "new agreement to take the place of Locarno," of which Mr. Anthony Eden spoke in the House of Commons on Nov. 5, is puzzling people in England. They want to know what a "new Locarno" would mean. They look back and wonder.

On Sept. 11, 1935, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, pledged Great Britain to support collective resistance by the League of Nations to Italian aggression upon Ethiopia, provided that the resistance were really collective. His leadership was followed, far more collectively than he expected. At last, the world thought, Great Britain had "played up," collective security was at hand, and the League would "make good."

Nowhere was approval stronger than among the British nations, at home and overseas. At home, public confidence gave Mr. Stanley Baldwin's National Government a resounding victory in the general election of Nov. 14, 1935. True, France seemed half-hearted—she who had always clamored for collective security—and there were stories of an iniquitous bargain between her Foreign Secretary, M. Pierre Laval, and Signor Benito Mussolini at Rome in the previous January. But, France or no France, the British people wanted to go ahead.

Then, in December, came the revelation that Sir Samuel Hoare had all along been running with the French hare while hunting with the League hounds. The famous, or infamous, Hoare-Laval proposals—to buy off Signor Mussolini with more than half his victim's territory—shattered confidence and all but overthrew the victorious Baldwin Government. British feeling grew cold toward France. Seeing this, Herr Adolf Hitler tore up, on March 7 last, the Locarno treaty or western security pact of 1925, marched troops into the demilitarized Rhineland and presented France with the bill for a first installment of the price of M. Laval's policy. Some Britons exclaimed: "Well done! Hitler."

Herr Hitler next made a "peace offer" to western Europe. On certain conditions he proposed a new "Locarno" for twenty-five years. But his note on March 31, which contained this offer, was so curiously worded that the British Government enquired what its exact meaning might be. He has never answered.

* * *

Meanwhile, England, France and Belgium—three of the other parties to the Locarno treaty (Italy being then in disgrace for bad behavior)—put their heads together. The three governments and their general staffs agreed that, pending the negotiation of a new "Locarno," the old treaty must stand as an Anglo-Franco-Belgian defensive alliance. Then the British Government set itself to bring about a conference of the five Locarno powers—Germany, Italy, France, Belgium and Great Britain—and made haste to drop League "sanctions" against naughty Italy.

This dropping of sanctions was looked upon as the end of collective security under the League; and the talk of a "New Locarno" was taken to herald a British return to the idea of limited or "regional" security which had inspired the old Locarno treaty.

But Germany and Italy were in no hurry to come into a "New Locarno." Germany, in particular, wanted France first to discard the Franco-Soviet non-aggression pact so that arrangements for security in western Europe might not be tied up with the "Bolshevist menace." This snag has not yet been got around or over. And even British statesmen feel some doubt whether peace is really divisible, and whether a New Locarno in the west, on German terms, might not mean a free hand for Germany to make war upon Russia in the east.

* * *

This doubt has been increased by the new foreign policy of Belgium. Of it the best that can be said is that nobody knows what it is. Belgium says she will be faithful to all her engagements—although her King has recommended a policy incompatible with the maintenance of those engagements.

But diplomacy would not be diplomacy if it were dismayed by such trifles. In the House of Commons on November 5, Mr. Eden spoke of the task awaiting the Five-Power "Locarno" conference—if and when it can be got together. He added that the views of all the five powers are now known, and that though they diverge "formidably" in certain important respects these divergences "are not necessarily insuperable."

So we await, with mitigated faith and uncertain hope, the outcome of this new attempt to prove that indivisible peace is divisible, that collective security is not necessarily collective, and that neutrality is compatible with non-neutrality. In the meantime, as Mr. Baldwin said in his Guildhall speech on November 9, the whole of Europe is arming "with inconceivable folly," and Great Britain is "quite right" to rearm, too.

The folly is not only conceivable; it is a fact. Sometimes I wonder whether the "New Locarno" negotiations are much more than a device to gain time until the weight of British armaments can be fully felt. But, of course, such wonder savors of heresy. My heresy is that I hate war—and systems which inevitably make for war. If Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues had always stood out against these systems, the world today might not be so far from the verge of sanity.